The New-York Times.

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GENERAL NEWS.

An Honest Count of the Louisiana Vote.

Grant and Kellogg Carry the State by 12,761 Majority.

Discovery of Counterfeit Central Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Arrival of the Steamer Arizona at San Francisco.

Public Reception of American Naval Officers at Madrid.

LOUISIANA.

An Honest Count Secured—The Republican State Ticket Elected by Nearly 13,000 Majority—Gen. Grant Carries the State by About the Same Vote—The Legislature also Strongly Republican.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—The only acting Returning Board, consisting of Messrs. Lynch, Harrou, Hawkins, and Longstreet, have since their appointment been examining the election returns from all the parishes in this State, and, as a result, find that W. P. Kellogg, for Governor, has a majority of 12,761. This also elects the whole Republican State ticket.

The Republican Presidential electoral majority is about the same as that of Mr. Kellogg's.

There is also a handsome working majority of Republican Representatives elected to both Houses.

So much for an honest count, which I have claimed would bring Louisiana out on the right side. The case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth et al. will be up before the United States Circuit Court on Monday.

COUNTERFEIT BONDS.

A Tremendous Issue of Central Railroad Excess Bonds—Seventeen Thousand Dollars Placed on the Market—Prominent Bankers Deceived.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 23.—The following swindling operation came to light in this city to-night, through the instrumentality of Fisk & Hatch, bankers, of New-York. About six months ago a man sailed upon Oliver Read, Esq., a wealthy broker of this city, and requested him to purchase $17,000 of the Central Pacific Railroad ten per cent. income bonds. Mr. Read told him that he would not purchase them, but that he would sell them for him for 85 per cent. The man consented, and Mr. Read immediately forwarded them to Fisk & Hatch, in New-York, for them to sell for him. In due season Mr. Read received a telegram from Fisk & Hatch, stating that they had succeeded in disposing of them and that they had placed the proceeds to his credit at a bank in that city. Thereupon Mr. Read informed "his man," who, by the way, had failed to state his name, that he had sold them, and as a matter of course paid the man the $14,450, after deducting his commissions and those of Fisk & Hatch. This morning Mr. Read received word from Fisk & Hatch, stating that the bonds were counterfeit. And they also sent word to each of them requesting him to make good their loss. At once he also received a subscriber letter from them, with $15,000 more of the bogus bonds. It will thus be seen that $1,000 more are still out, although I am informed at this hour, 9 P. M., that Read has invested the remaining $1,000.—The fraud was detected at the office of the Railroad Company, in New-York, when the coupons were presented for payment. Neither Fisk & Hatch, or the parties who purchased the bonds of them, will suffer, as Mr. Read is an honorable man and quite wealthy, and he will immediately make good the loss. He will also take immediate steps to bring the swindler to justice. It is singular that Mr. Read did not ascertain the man's name, and more so that the firm of Fisk & Hatch did not detect the forgery until now. It is reported on good authority that the swindler is in New-York, and his arrest and conviction will soon be in the hands of justice.

LATE ARRIVAL OF THE ARIZONA.

Cause of Accident—Fortunate Meeting of Another Steamer—All on Board Well.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship Arizona, towed by the steam-ship Constitution, accompanied by the United States steamer Saranac, arrived at her moorings in this harbor at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, all well on board.

The accident to the Arizona occurred on the 29th of October at 2:30 o'clock P. M. The piston-rod parted, and the main steam cross-head went through the lower head of the cylinder and part of the condenser. No one was injured, notwithstanding the great escape of steam. The mails were safe, but there was no wind. The second officer and a boat's crew were dispatched to Acapulco. The steamer drifted away from the land until the 1st of November, when she steamed back to the coast. On Saturday last the Arizona was sighted, and the second officer and proceeded to Acapulco, which place was reached on the 2d of November, at 9½ P. M. On the 11th of November the steam-ship Constitution reached Acapulco, transferred the passengers, and towed the Arizona to the port of San Francisco, the distance occupying

ALABAMA.

Legislative Conflict—Diverse Action of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor Elect.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 22.—The Legislature, to-morrow at the Capitol, passed through both Houses, this morning, a bill in relation to Mobile Bay and harbor. It will go to the Governor for his signature.

The Supervisors from Dallas County appeared this morning with the corrected returns, which elect Smith, Republican, Auditor, Lieut.-Gov. Morse then declared the various persons on the Republican ticket duly and constitutionally elected for the term prescribed by law.

No business has been done by the other legislative body, which holds its sessions in the United States Court-room.

Gov. Lewis will probably qualify next week, and much depends upon his action for a solution of the pending troubles.

A committee of the Senate and House, which held their session at the Capitol, in accordance with a resolution, waited upon the Governor-elect, Mr. Lewis, and Lieut.-Gov. McKinery, after the vote was proclaimed, to ascertain when it would suit their convenience to take their offices. The committee of the pro House stated the result of the interview, which, in substance, was that Gov. Lewis said he was not prepared at that time to answer; that he was informed that there were two bodies of the city, each claiming to be the Legislature; that he was informed revolutionary times existing, &c., &c. He promised to be ready any day thereafter, and said that he would answer the communication by 10 o'clock on Monday. Lieut.-Gov. McKinery replied that he could not answer without conferring with the Governor, but hoped to be able to answer on Monday.

REVENUE CUTTER RUN DOWN.

Collision in Newport Harbor—Serious Injury Done to the Cutter Manhattan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 23.—Today, at 11 o'clock, as the steamer Bay Queen, belonging to the American Steam-boat Company, was coming to her dock in this city, she ran into the United States revenue cutter Manhattan. She struck her amidships, making an ugly hole in the cutter and damaging her to a considerable extent. The steamer's stem was also considerably torn, and it will have to be all taken out. It is unfortunate that the accident happened to the Manhattan, as one has been laid up for a long time, and preparations were being completed, and Capt. Ritchie had received directions from Washington to sail on Monday upon his Winter cruise, from Nantucket to Greenport, Long Island.

SPAIN.

Statements and Rumors Concerning the Illness of King Amadeus.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A report was current in London, this afternoon, that King Amadeus, of Spain, was dead, but a dispatch from Madrid says that it was officially announced from the palace, this morning, that he is better.

Gen. Gamindo has been appointed Captain-General of Catalonia.

Reception of American Naval Officers at Madrid.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—Rear Admiral James Alden, of the United States Navy, was present yesterday at a review of the troops composing the garrison of Madrid. Subsequently the Admiral and a number of the officers of the American squadron accompanied the United States Minister, Gen. Sickles, on a visit to the engineers and artillery barracks and lunched with the Engineers. Among the toasts given on the occasion was that of "Prosperity to the Great American Republic," in reply to which the past was invoked to show that Spain in the time of Charles III. gave aid and assistance to the conquest of American independence. The Admiral gave a toast to the "King of the Spaniards," and in his remarks expressed a desire for closer and more intimate relations between the two countries. In the evening Gen. Sickles gave a dinner which was attended by a large number of the most eminent Spaniards.

FRANCE.

Harmony of Views Between the President and Members of the Left Centre.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—It is known that President Thiers indorses the plan lately proposed by a committee of the Left Centre for the formation of a Second Chamber of the National Legislature. He also favors some definitive settlement of the relations between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government. As to questions of general policy in the internal affairs of the Republic, M. Thiers adheres to the conservative ground taken in his recent message to the Assembly. There was no discussion of national questions in the Assembly yesterday.

Nothing is known yet of the decisions of the Committee to draft a reply to the President's message. Thiers stated his views very fully at the session of yesterday, and after his withdrawal, the Committee held a private conference for consideration of the points of M. Thiers' statement.

A dispatch from Brest reports that a heavy sale prevails outside of that port, and the departure of the steam-ship Washington, for New-York, has been postponed until it subsides.

The bill providing for the restitution to the Orleans family of their property confiscated in 1852 has passed its second reading in the National Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opinion of an English Justice on American Sympathy for the Irish.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—O'Leary, one of the leaders of the recent Hyde Park demonstration in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners, made application today to Justice Quain for a withdrawal of the summons to appear, as the charge against him had been abandoned, and the summons to six other persons to present themselves for trial had been withdrawn. The applicant stated that he had contemplated emigrating to America, where his prospects would be injured should the summons remain in existence. Justice Quain, in reply to the application, denied that the petitioner would be prosecuted in America for his acts here, and expressed the opinion that, instead thereof, he was more likely to be regarded in the United States as a martyr, and given a public dinner, and other honors. The Justice, in conclusion, refused to withdraw the application.

Gales continue in the English Channel, and have been very destructive in the vicinity of Devonport. Her Majesty's transport steamer Himalaya has arrived there, with the loss of eight of her crew.

A later dispatch from Devonport brings intelligence of the wreck of the Cunarder Russia, causing additional loss of life among the crew of the Himalaya. A boat belonging to the transport was capsized by the heavy sea while proceeding to the shore, and ten persons were drowned.

Danger Apprehended at a Municipal Election.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 23.—Troops are arriving here to strengthen the local garrison. A municipal election is held to-day, and the additional force is precautionary, trouble being apprehended.

AID FOR SCIENCE.

The National Academy of Science Wishes to Bring the Government More Thoroughly to Aid of Science.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—At the closing meeting of the National Academy of Science, today, Prof. Pierce presented the following resolution:

That a committee be appointed, upon memorializing Congress concerning action upon scientific subjects, which shall tend to elevate the nation.

Prof. Pierce made a warm speech in favor of the resolution, commending Congress and the Administration for enlightenment and liberality, and saying he had no doubt that an earnest appeal by the Academy would meet with success. Prof. Agassiz was equally warm in support of the resolution, saying that the Government had proved itself liberal in its aid to science, and it needed advice to direct its appropriations. He thought that the Academy should have Government aid, that the information it collects may be properly disseminated. There was a difficulty in securing the best men for scientific work. He thought the Government should be recommended to secure the services of eminent scientific men of other countries, when they could be secured, in order to contribute to the growth of science in this country. The resolution of Prof. Pierce was carried, and the Academy adjourned.

CALIFORNIA.

The Way That Foolish People Who Steal Horses Are Sometimes Treated in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Chas. D. Coon was tried to-day, and convicted of grand larceny, in stealing several thousand dollars worth of mining stocks from a broker, in whose employ he was three years ago. At the time of the robbery he escaped, and a reward of $1,000 was offered for his arrest. Recently Coon returned to this city with a fortune, and gave himself up to the authorities. His friends now claim the reward, but to this he may be a claimant.

A Prize-Fight Between Collyer and Sam Collyer.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 23.—Sam Collyer and Peggy McGinty fought a prize-fight, two miles above the city, to-day. The fight lasted twenty minutes, during which time seventeen rounds were fought. Collyer was declared the winner because of a foul on the part of McGinty.

A Steamboat Sweep Explodes and Commits Suicide.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—A fire broke out this evening in the town of Bath, on the opposite side of the river, in a dwelling owned and occupied by Mr. Yates, and caused to the building and contents a loss of $10,000; insurance, $5,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The loss is $2,000; insured.

NEW-YORK.

Official Returns of the Electoral Vote of the State.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The State Canvassers have made their declaration of the vote cast for electors at the recent election, as follows:

Republican	440,810
Democratic	352,780
O'Conor	1,364
Temperance candidate	201
Total	794,655
Republican majority	88,030

MASSACHUSETTS.

Electoral Vote of the State—Vote of the Colleges—Small Return for the Democratic Electors.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 23, 1872.—The Executive Council today finished counting the electoral vote. It appears that the largest number of votes received by anyone on the Grant electoral ticket was 139,472 for Harrison Tweed, of Taunton, in the Second District, and the least for Aaron O. Mayhew, of Milford, in the Eighth District, 130,990. On the Greeley ticket the largest vote cast was for James G. Carpenter, of Foxborough, in the Second District, 29,685; and the least for Henry W. Massey, of Cambridge, in the Eighth District, 21,717. This would give an average majority for Grant and Wilson in the whole State of 97,788. Calculating by the votes for the first Elector at large, the majority is 94,320. The votes for Representatives have not been counted, except in the old Seventh District, where G. C. Gore, of Framingham, has 15,183 votes to 14,274 for George Stevens, of Lowell. The Great Colosseum, which used up three million feet of lumber, and cost a quarter of a million dollars, was sold by auction today for $10,000, to Theophilus Cushing, of Winterport, Me., on three months' credit. The lumber alone, at the auction, brought $8,500, brought $22 10. The whole sale nested less than $15,000, although the property, when put up by lottery, together with concert and ball, was to bring $300,000. All the members of the Executive Committee were in attendance.

Amount of Relief Collected.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The Citizens' Relief Fund now amounts to $160,000, and the fund for the Harvard College is $82,300.

James Cannon, a laborer, is under arrest in Taunton, Mass., on suspicion of murdering his wife, who was found dead in bed this morning.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Nov. 24—1 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours. The barometer continues low in the Upper Mississippi Valley, with southerly winds and clear weather extending to Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas. On the upper lakes partly cloudy weather and variable winds. In the Gulf States southerly winds, high barometers, and partly cloudy weather, with light northerly winds and clear weather in the South Atlantic States, and thence over the Middle States and New-England, south-westerly winds and clear weather, except on Lake Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and the upper lakes, varying southerly and north-westerly winds, with cloudy weather and reduced pressures, extending to the Ohio and Middle Mississippi valleys. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, north-easterly to south-westerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain, clearing out in the interior and thence over Ohio and the Middle States, generally clear mild weather and southerly wind. In New-England clear weather and south-westerly wind will prevail.

Severe Weather in Canada—Winter Commences in Earnest.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Ice is rapidly forming in the St. Lawrence River and in the canals. In the Beauharnais Canal the ice is one inch thick, causing much trouble and danger to the steamers. The royal mail steamers are still running. The steamer for Quebec left last night on her last trip for the season.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Nov. 23.—It is blowing a gale here this morning from the south-west. Several vessels that sailed yesterday have put back. The schooner Mary returned with the loss of her head-sails and reports that other vessels made Long Point. The weather is cold, but there is no ice in the canal.

SOUTH BAY, Ont., Nov. 23.—Several propellers are in port, wind-bound. It is snowing, and the wind is blowing heavily.

The First Snow of the Season in New-England.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The snow-storm last night—the first of the season—extended from very generally over Maine and New-Hampshire. From these to six inches of snow fell, but it is rapidly dissolving today.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 2 Park-row: 3 A. M., 50°; 6 A. M., 50°; 9 A. M., 52°; 12 M., 49°; 3 P. M., 44°; 6 P. M., 43½°; 9 P. M., 39°; 12 P. M., 36°. Average temperature yesterday, 46°. Average temperature for the week, 52½°.

THE TURF.

Last Day of the Season at Natchez.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Nov. 23.—This was the last day of the races here this season.

The first race was for the Consolidation purse of $600, mile heats. The following is the summary:

Buckle	1	1	1
Gonfalonier	2	2	2
Regulator	3	3	3
Susie Linwood	4	4	4
Lucy Greenfield	5	5	5
Lady Jane	6	6	6
Gold Ring	dis.		

Time—1:48½, 1:51, 1:52.

The second race was for a purse of $400; mile heats; best three in five. The following is the summary:

Village Blacksmith	4	1	1
Evaline Mobley	1	2	2
Fortieth	2	3	r. d.
Nick Baker	3	4	r. d.
Pompey	5	5	dis.
Pelham	6	6	dis.

Time—1:47, 1:45½, 1:51, 1:52.

The weather was clear and the course crowded. The meeting is regarded as a success.

Tennessee Election Returns in Full.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 23.—The following is the official vote of the State: Greeley, 84,162; Grant, 82,037; Maynard (for Governor as at present), 82,287; over Chrisman, 4,250; over Johnson, 4,

The Atlanta Board of Underwriters Protest Against Reduction of Commissions.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—At a meeting of the Atlanta Board of Underwriters, today, it was resolved that they enter their protest against the reduction of commissions, as proposed by the National Board of Underwriters. They ask the co-operation of all other local Boards in this matter.

Severe Snow-Storm Reported in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 22.—A severe snow-storm set in here this afternoon from several directions, continuing as calm from the north-west and from the south-east. Judging from its severity it is possible that it may seriously impede travel and blockade trains.

An Encounter of a Mandarin by Peasantry.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from La Grange, Ky., says Benjamin F. Mosby, who was to have been hanged at that place yesterday, has been granted a new trial.

Large Woolen-Mills in Oregon Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The Oregon Woolen-mills, in Oregon City, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is $150,000; insurance, $60,000.

NORTH-WESTERN.

Great Excitement in the Stock Exchange Yesterday.

Sufferings of the Unfortunates who are "Short."

Jay Gould's Arrest has Failed to Relieve Them.

Uncle Daniel Goes to Judgment—He Don't Seem to Like It—An Injunction to Prevent the Exchange from Dealing in the Stock.

Yesterday morning it was hoped by those who were "short" of Chicago and North-western stock that the state of the markets would be more favorable than it was the previous evening. In this they were not entirely disappointed, for the price of the stock fell from 300 to 180, and enabled many "small" men to settle their contracts on a much more favorable basis than seemed likely on Friday at the close of the Exchange. Most of the small men improved the opportunity, and in some instances settlements were made on the basis of 145. The men who were heavily short of North-western, however, refused to settle, probably hoping to obtain still better terms. Daniel Drew and Henry N. Smith held out and would settle no contracts. The brokers of each, however, were busy during the day, endeavoring to borrow stock, and doing all they could to stave off the day of settlement. During the morning, and in the early part of the day, Wm. Travers covered his "shorts," paying, it is alleged, $200,000 difference. Charley Leupold stood up to the rack also, and paid his differences, amounting to nearly the same sum. These contracts were settled on the basis of 180. At 2½ Daniel Drew and Henry N. Smith had not settled, and as there were no signs of the delivery of the stock, brokers holding their contracts said them to be sold under the rules. Three thousand three hundred shares which Kenyon, Cox & Co. failed to deliver were sold by the Vice-President of the Exchange at 200. The firm, it is understood, agreed to deliver the stock by order of Daniel Drew. Drew is one of the partners in the concern, but could not meet the contract. Without waiting to hear from Mr. Drew, a check for the amount of the difference, $200,000, was paid over by the firm.

The scene in the Stock Exchange, while the sale proceeded, was most exciting. Brokers crowded in from every part of the street, and as the quotations for the stock continued to advance the wildest excitement prevailed. One lot after another was sold, the price continuing to advance from the opening bid at 180 until the close at 290. When 2 o'clock, the hour of closing the Exchange, arrived, only a small part of the short interest was covered, but it is expected that a settlement of some kind will be made to-morrow by all parties. The highest estimate of the amount of stock of which Daniel Drew is short is 24,000 shares, and the lowest 10,000. Should he settle in full upon the closing price of North-western, he will lose nearly $2,000,000. Common rumor said that Henry N. Smith was short 40,000 shares, which will involve him to a greater extent than Daniel Drew. The opinion was freely expressed on the Street that he would not pay his losses in full, but let his brokers stand the brunt of the contracts. This opinion received confirmation by the fact that Smith was closeted with his lawyer and several of the Erie men, who are deeply involved in the North-western corner, until an early hour yesterday morning, in a room in the Hoffman House. It is conjectured that he was engaged in devising some way to obtain a partial release from his contracts, or to procure an injunction restraining the Stock Exchange from further dealings in Chicago and North-western stock until a private settlement has been arrived at by the parties involved. Rumors were rife yesterday that an injunction was about to be served by the cornered parties, but no such proceeding was developed. The laws of the Stock Exchange provide that any member who procures the service of a legal instrument upon an officer of the Board in any way restraining him from the exercise of his duties, cannot by that act to be a member of the Exchange. This rule doubtless was more potent in the prevention of legal proceedings than any fears or scruples of the parties caught in Gould's trap.

During the day Mr. Gould remained at the office of Osborn & Chapin, in Broad-street. Very few persons were admitted to see him, as he was hardened with business, and was also suspicious of a second arrest. His brokers were momentarily passing in and out of the room being engaged in executing his orders. Mr. Gould stated that his arrest was merely a stock-jobbing operation, and was engineered by parties who were in danger of being ruined by being caught in the North-western corner. He characterized the charges as ridiculous, and asserted his belief that they would not bear serious investigation. Mr. Gould laid the entire matter of the arrest to the Smith and Drew party. Mr. Drew was in his office at Whitney & Neilson's during the day, and did all he best to reassure his misfortune. His efforts, however, do not seem to have been crowned with success. Early in the morning a settlement was proposed to him by Jay Gould, by which Mr. Drew could save himself, or a loss somewhat less than that which he is now likely to suffer. The proposition was rejected, Mr. Drew evidently hoping, like Micawber, that something would "turn up" and relieve him to a considerable measure from his embarrassment. The private discussion on the street was extensive discussion. It was said that Mr. Drew was about to make a donation of Gould's which was instrumental in the way. Gould went to Erie a few weeks ago, and suggested the possibility of starting the street on Erie, in which transaction the latter was to appear as a "bull." Mr. Drew refused to go into the stock, and went to work secretly to buy up large blocks of Erie, locating them up in safes as fast as they were purchased. The stock is, in this manner, was somewhat "cobbled up," and, as a consequence, the price of Erie began to advance. Gould also bought Erie largely as the figures on the Street, but abstained from purchasing any when it began to advance. The stock rose to 80⅞, and Gould "unloaded" his entire interest upon Mr. Drew, thereby casting a considerable profit. Mr. Drew, ignorant of the real status of affairs, and wondering at the large quantities of Erie stock which he commanded, let Gow up to 84 before he began to manipulate it, when it began to decline. Mr. Drew, finding his purchases still coming in, began to realize, and in this manner he bulled the market on his own account, when Gould entered a new card. To some way he became acquainted with the fact that Governor E. Dennison, Augustus Schell, and the Vanderbilts controlled a majority, even a majority of certain centers of Cleveland and North-western stock, in order to get the road in their own hands, and supply the missing link in the great railroad chain to the West. He therefore formed a coalition with the Northern party, Gould and others, and Mr. Drew was still supposed he was helping him to "bull" Erie, supposed that, as a blind to their real operations, it would be a good plan to "go short" in North-western, and thereby screw the stock off the secret. Mr. Drew, relying upon the judgment of his guardian, succeeded in Erie, continued in his arrangement, finally saying that he supposed it was safe to go short of North-west, and it might probe the boys to speculate in something new." His brokers executed his orders, and the deal was consummated. The stock rose and Mr. Drew became involved in the excess of the Erie bull movement, and while he was watching the rise of the stock, he paid little attention to "North-western." The first that he knew of the row was when the price stepped from 85½ to 88 per a share for the stock. Then the Erie came to Mr. Drew's mind for the first time that he was in danger of being caught in a corner, and he endeavored to get out of the scrape, and not realizing the strength of the movement, he concluded to hold on and await the issue. Gould found that Drew was short, and, every evening, purchasing his long contracts, thus increasing the price. Friday night Mr. Drew, speaking to a Times reporter, and still entertaining some hopes of a decline in the stock, remarked, laughingly, "I guess Northwest's rich." Yesterday, in the office of the Exchange, when Drew was asked by Mr. Drew, "Northwestern is mining!" Drew answered Mr. Drew, "Raising! Raising!" Mr. Drew, realizing the possibility of Gould fully yesterday, sold out the Erie stock which he bought to "skin" the Street, and it is supposed will use the proceeds to settle up with the successful parties. He also unloaded a large block of Northwestern, and between other stocks. It is conceded that he will settle Monday. Mr. Drew asserted that he had nothing to do with the arrest of Gould, although he knew that it would take place.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night there was considerable excitement among the habitues, caused by the circulation of various reports which were circulated relative to a second arrest of Gould, and its connection with the Chicago and North-western corner. The story, as it gained circulation, was that the Erie Company had determined to arrest Gould again, that a warrant must be held in readiness, &c. This was contradicted in several quarters, but there seemed to be no adequate grounds either for assertion or denial. Mr. Watson, President of the Erie Company, stated that it was his impression to have the suit made large enough to hold Gould, and guard against Gould's running away, but that was his only object, and totally disconnected with stock jobbing. Mr. Watson thought that one million of dollars was sufficient bail for the present, although he deprecated the custom of diminishing the bail as the proportions of a defalcation increased.

There is much interest manifested concerning the events of to-morrow in Wall-street, and the anxiety in regard to the course of the market is intense.

YOUNG CHRISTIANS.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association—The Origin and Progress of the Work—An Institution of Great Power.

Some fifteen years ago, in Brooklyn, a few earnest, thinking men came to the conclusion, after a thoughtful consideration of the matter, that the youth of the City of Churches would be much benefited by the establishment of a Young Men's Christian Association. The idea, perhaps because of its novelty, was well received, and quite a number of young men joined enthusiastically in the movement. An organization was effected, and for some little time everything went on swimmingly. There came a day, however, not very distant from that on which the Association was called into being, when the enthusiasm began to abate, and the membership to fall off. The reason for this sudden change appeared at the time inexplicable to the managers. It was not for any lack of Christian teachings, because all the religious weeklies were procured, and no opportunity was lost to impart religious instruction. When young men called at the rooms of the Association during the evenings, to read, they were supplied with tracts treating of great subjects and bearing striking and impressive titles, such as "Are You Ready to Die?" "Sinners, Beware," "Water from the Living Well," "Thoughts on Heaven," all of which, in the minds of the givers, were eminently calculated to arouse in youthful bosoms a proper contempt for the follies of this wicked world, and an intense longing for a purer and a better life. They failed for some reason, however, and the Association continued to diminish in numbers, and was at one time in imminent danger of dissolving altogether. The original intention of the founders was to gather into the Young Men's Christian Association the very sons of a superior stratum, to draw them away from those fair, frivolous amusements that so much tend to corrupt the youthful mind. The form of appeal was of an age long past. Materialism had taken too strong hold upon the generation. Anything which partook of the religious, therefore, fell harmless on the American youth, and, indeed, had the effect of exciting in his mind a feeling of aversion rather than reverence. In other words, the average American young man is not a creature of cant. His Christianity, if not practical, is at least genuine, and has in it a strong vein of materialism, and hence the failure to make of him a Christian young man in the sense that the then managers of the Young Men's Christian Association seemed to understand it. In this way the Association languished, and finally, for a short time, died. Much good had been done, but nothing like what the brains and energy at its command was capable of accomplishing for the Association. At the period mentioned, a grand step forward was taken. The Trustees began to realize that a radical change must be made, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn would keep pace with the times. The new movement once begun, advanced with gigantic strides, and, by a sort of magic, the organization became infused with new life. One great project was early determined upon by the Trustees, and, in due course of study was prepared, connected forces, and the services of some of the most eminent scholars in the land secured. An education equal to any that can be received by university men was planned within the reach of every young man in Brooklyn or the adjacent parishes of Jamaica and New-Utrecht. On the 1st of October, 1869, the present Association building was opened. The reading rooms were elegantly furnished, and supplied with all the newspapers; the best magazines and periodicals, and in fact all the good and attractive literature of the day was to be found on the well-lined shelves of the library in the handsome reading rooms of the Association. A more attractive place to spend an evening could scarcely be imagined. First-class concerts, and lectures by some of the most eminent men in all the walks of science and literature were given. Then as the interest in the Association began to revive, the membership commenced to increase, the classes to fill up. The hall of the Association soon became too small to accommodate its members. Within the last two weeks of the present month 300 new members have registered their names, making in all a membership of over 1,600. Not resting satisfied, the Association moved into the new hall, in Gallatin-place, near Fulton-street, where ample accommodations are afforded for all the classes. Without a visit to the hall of the Association it is hard to form an idea of the amount of good that is being done, and of the number of people who are benefited by its kindly influences. To members of the Brooklyn Young Men's Association the following classes are free: On Tuesday and Friday evenings, French class from 8½ to 10 o'clock, taught by Prof. Alfred Sartori. On Friday evening, during the same hours, German, by Professor Alfred Oetzel. On Monday and Friday evenings, Spanish, by Prof. Albert A. Fernandez; penmanship also book-keeping, Wednesday evenings, by Prof. Selwin F. Brown; arithmetic and mathematics, Wednesday evenings, by Prof. O. H. Hall; mechanical drawing and modeling on Monday evenings, by Prof. A. P. Pemberton; music, recitation, and solfeggi on Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings, by Prof. Abeze Rowse; vocal class school for young ladies on Saturday afternoons by Prof. W. L. Tomlins; free-hand drawing on Wednesday and Friday evenings, by Prof. Wm. H. Rideout; calisthenics, Saturday evenings; literary and debating class on Wednesday evenings, presided over by Prof. E. P. Chegaray. What is stated above does not mean as Prof. Ed. S. Morse, of Bowdoin College; Prof. J. W. Dawson, of Montreal University; Prof. Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge; Professor E. Frost Gray, of Bayard, of Yale College; Prof. Alexander, of Princeton College; Prof. Porter, of the University of Michigan; Prof. A. D. Crosby, of the New-York Normal College, and Prof. Wm. M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, will deliver free lectures on the course of the season, as scientific subjects, as the circulating and reference library of the Association contains 5,000 volumes, and is being constantly augmented; that the reading-room is one of the coolest and most inviting richer in New-York or Brooklyn; that the charming parlors, with their pianos and every other modern luxury, it will be seen understood that the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn is contributing in a substantial way to the cause of religion and civilization.

A Congressman on a Bender.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PERHAPS in these fine times you will use the suggestion of a plain mechanic. Merchants, who can bear the loss of losses and goods, are raised by loss of papers. Safes, resting on wooden floors, fall, in case of fire, and are broken. Large, well-built chimneys stand the hottest fires. The common appearance of chimneys, even enough to cover the expense of brick towers, from foundation to roof, large enough to contain safes on each floor. The doors and doors of the towers made of boiler-plate, inclosing wrought-iron beams, and filled with water and provided with valves to allow the escape of vapor into the towers, in case of great heat, would render the whole safe in the most destructive fires.

CLOSING THE CANALS.

Amount of Tolls Collected This Season—Closing Out of Navigation—Commencement Closed Operations.

The semi-official declaration of intention to close the New-York State canals at an early day has afforded occasion for very serious thoughts, not only to the many dealers in those articles of produce which seek the canals for transportation, but also to the more than 30,000 men, in the City and on the several lines of canals, who depend for the support of themselves and families mainly upon the management of the boats, their lading and unlading, and the land transportation of the cargoes to and from the boats. A very large proportion of the thousands who are about to be, for the season, deprived of income from their chief source of employment have now great concern for their comfort during the Winter months, the main fear among those who have been employed since, and in Brooklyn and Jersey City, being that the very large number of men who are usually employed in other departments of labor, but who are now idle, will so greatly overstock the labor market that there will be but little work for them to do.

Of the number of men and women who are engaged upon the State canals, and otherwise employed in connection with the trade carried over them, the general reader has only a faint conception. Even those who are familiar with the statistics of canal boat building, with the number of men employed in the canal navigation, and the number of persons required for the management and care of single craft, have but incomplete information of the whole number who depend upon the commerce of the canals for support. Nor is the aggregate length of the canals known to many even among those who are employed upon some of the lines. In the aggregate, the canals of the State of New-York are eight hundred and thirty-four miles in length. The Erie extends from Buffalo to Albany, three hundred and fifty miles; the Cheshaco, from Binghamton to Utica, ninety-seven miles; the Genesee Valley, from Olean to Rochester, ninety-five miles; a branch of the same, from Conesus to Dansville, twenty miles; the Black River, from Rome to Carthage, including a distance of forty-two miles by river, seventy-seven miles; the Chenango, from Utica to Binghamton, including a distance of thirty-five miles through Seneca Lake, eighty miles; the St. Paul's, a branch of the Erie, from Montezuma to Seneca Falls, thirty miles; and the Delaware and Hudson, from Honesdale, Penn., to a point on the Hudson River opposite Kingston, about eighty-five miles of which are in the State of New-York. These, in the season, are navigated by nearly 7,000 different boats, or an average of eight boats to each mile of canal. Of these boats the largest have each a carrying capacity for 225 tons of assorted cargoes, or 9,000 barrels of flour, or 15,000 bushels of grain. The smaller boats have a carrying capacity of 125 tons, in proportion as indicated above. The average cost for the construction of the boats used is, for the larger, $3,000, and for the smaller, about $2,000. The average monthly cost of running, including wages and towing, is about $60 per boat, which it will be seen involves a very large capital for simply the running expenses of a season. The men nearly all complain of the manner in which the canals have been managed by the State authorities, and express the hope, earnestly, that the next Legislature will institute a reform. They claim that the great falling off in the canal trade upon the failure to keep the canals in proper order, and the heavy tolls, by which, they declare, a vast business which now seeks railway and other conveyances, has been driven away. They are anxious that "the Weed" should be induced to resort to the canals with all its former work, and they insist upon it that a proper system of repairs and charges would secure a return and large additional profit to the State. Soon after the opening of the Legislature attention will be called to the canal question and many reforms asked for, the adoption of which, it is hoped, the increase of trade will, it is supposed, be the result.

The Prussian Crisis.

According to the Prussian correspondent of the London *Times*, the Emperor William's Ministers are diligently preparing for the coming conflict with the House of Lords. "Their plan is this: The Country bill will be introduced again, in the form given it by the Liberal peers when endeavoring to render it acceptable to their Conservative colleagues. To assure himself of the bill being passed by the Commons in this amended shape, Count Eulenburg, the Minister of the Interior, is going to hold a conference with the leaders of the Lower House before the opening of the session, and as the Liberal peers have but slightly altered the text of the law as passed by the other branch of the Legislature, it is expected of the Chief of the Home Office will have no difficulty in arriving at an agreement with what must now be called the Ministerial Party. Accordingly, as in the former case, the bill is to be first submitted to the Upper House, who will be requested to make all haste and send it up as soon as possible to the Lords. If the latter are more favorably inclined toward the measure, well and good; if not, the House is to be passed before the debates has proceeded too far to render the appearances to fit of the bill a mere work of expediency. It may be inferred from this cautious mode of proceeding, Government are in hopes of persuading a certain number of the recusants either to reconsider their vote and adopt the new bill, or at any rate to absent themselves so as to allow the Liberal majority to pass a law which will themselves are loath to endorse. Should they be mistaken on both counts, the process of packing becomes a necessity, and the backbone of the aristocratic opposition will be broken forever. As yet, no one doubts that the Government will remain firm. If anything were wanting to strengthen the determined attitude it has thus assumed, it would be the discovery that the Ultramontane Party have voted on the Conservative side in the late decisive division on the County bill. Hence it is concluded, and I believe justly, that the Conservatives have promised the Ultramontanes to reciprocate their courtesy by rejecting the anti-ecclesiastical bills sure to be submitted in a few weeks. As these will be of the most momentous nature, referring to the introduction of civil marriage, the education and appointment of the Catholic clergy, and even to compulsory removal within the influence of the Pope on German soil, the Government must make sure of a majority in both House, without delay. In the war against the Pope no German Administration can afford to be caught napping. They have to deal with an enemy who does not scruple to give their daily present of his bitter and unrelenting amusement."

A Stowaway Arrested at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 23.—A man named Henry Porter Tennson, of Detroit, was arrested on the Atlantic Express-train, this morning, on a charge of bigamy. On the 12th inst. he eloped with a daughter of Perry Mapes, Esq., a retired merchant of this place. The accused claims to be a lineal descendant of Dr. Thomas Tennson, Archbishop of Canterbury. His examination will probably take place on Monday.

Georgia Election Returns as Officially Reported.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—The following is the official vote of Georgia: Greeley, 75,606; Grant, 62,435; O'Conor, 2,808. Two small counties are still to be heard from.

The Commission on Frescoes.

The Committee on Projects of the Board of County Canvassers met yesterday, and took up the case of John Gilton, who, stated

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN THE FALL.

O Autumn, with thy dying smell!
So faint, so sad, and yet so sweet;
Amid the strewings at my feet,
By pattering nut and broken shell,
I feel the secret of thy spell,
The flying year in full retreat—
Forever.

Resurrected by the last week's rains,
The fields recall the scents of Spring;
The hills describe a sharper ring;
The leaves grow thinner in the lanes;
The cornels show the hedges all ablaze—
In silver.

Pale, hang the fading forest hair,
The slanting sunbeams streak through;
The sky is of a tearful blue;
A pensive essence fills the air;
And, with paternity proceeds the year—
The war world seems to wave adieu—
Forever.

The cattle browse alone the lea;
The piping robin haunts the inner;
The yellow-turning woodland "wanes;"
The apple tumbles from the tree;
And Autumn, ruffing through its links and lanes,
To Nature.

O pensive and poetic year,
What is the secret of thy power?
Whereby my poesy would flower
Between a radiance and a tear!
And yet I find no language here
To paint what trembles to the hour—
Within me!

O Eden-world of tint and green,
And distant gleams of slumbering blue!
I find no true homologue now
To paint the shadowed and the sheen;
O infinitely touching view,
In vain thy spirit poses between!
The sublimities that lie in you
Evade me.

BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER.

BY CAPT. MAYNE REID.

Twelve months before the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter, bad blood had begun to show itself—even in good society. Not only was it causing strife between cousins and more distant kindred, but in many instances weakening the ties of affection in the family circle itself. Fathers were opposed in opinion to their sons; brothers disputed with brothers; and even sisters took opposite sides on a question among the fair sex hitherto unheard of. It was the question of Northern or Southern ascendency—with the negro for its nucleus.

A dark shadow had come over the cottage hearths of the poor, that could not be kept out of the drawing-rooms of the rich; and into many a home, erst happy and cheerful, a grim skeleton was preparing to enter.

Places of fashionable resort were not free from the infection of these antagonistic ideas; and nowhere were they more rife than at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island. This celebrated watering-place, for long years a sort of neutral ground, where the best society of North and South had been accustomed to meet in friendly intimacy, became an arena of bitterness. It was a sad change from the pleasant intercourse hitherto there prevailing. The Northern youth bore it with a certain national calmness; while the more impulsive sons of the South too frequently exhibited a temper the very opposite.

* * * * * * *

"But you do not mean it, Mr. Devereux? I'm sure you do not!"

"If ever I meant anything, Miss Winthrop, I mean that."

"And you would absolutely fight against the old Stars and Stripes? That flag which—if it hasn't 'braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze,' still—by, I'm sure it will."

"It borne much longer as it is now, I'd be among the first to drag it down."

"O mercy!. Where is your patriotism? Mr. Devereux, you offend me by speaking so. Do you know, Sir, that my ancestors were among the first to raise that flag; and he can be no friend of mine who talks about dragging it down."

The two individuals thus differing in political opinions were a young lady of Boston, Mass., and a young gentleman of Richmond, Va., both of the best blood in their respective sections of the country, since both were descended from "signers of the Declaration of Independence."

And it was far from being the first time that the handsome Virginian had held *tête à tête* with Miss Winthrop—one of the most beautiful maidens of Massachusetts.

It would have sorely grieved him to think it should be the last—ay, cut him to the heart of hearts: for his was in the keeping of Adeline Winthrop, as he fondly fancied hers was captive to him. In this fond fancy he was mistaken, and little dreamt at that moment how near he was to discovering his mistake.

Feeling confident of possession, the last speech of the young lady nettled him. The cruel word "friend" was significant of a relationship less and dearer; and pointed directly to himself. So, thought he, and so thinking, his reticence, instead of being conciliatory, was tinged with a tone of defiance.

"Indeed?" he replied, pettishly, "I believe my ancestors had also something to do with the raising of that flag. What matters, now that it is becoming soiled by rank abolitionism, and carried by your scum of Puritans——"

"Hold, Mr. Devereux!" exclaimed the young girl, blushing red as she interrupted him. "You forget that I have myself Puritan blood in my veins! Though we may have changed far from the stern, simple standard of our forefathers, their cause, at least, was a good one. And was it not the cause of the Huguenots, from whom you claim descent?"

"The Huguenots were gentlemen."

"You do well to use the past tense," Walter Devereux, while thus speaking of your ancestors! I shall not be so severe upon them as to say their sons have all degenerated. There are gentlemen among them still. Yonder is one."

The Virginian turned quickly on his heel, with a black look upon his brow. He beheld a young officer, wearing the shoulder-straps of a Lieutenant, and the uniform of the United States Artillery—a corps or which was at the time stationed at Newport. The officer was his own brother!

Strange to say, the shadow upon Walter Devereux's brow did not disappear; even after his brother had come up to the porch, and saluted the lady by his side. It became darker, as the conversation continued.

"I'm sure the Lieutenant does not share your sentiments?" said Miss Winthrop, interrogatively.

"What sentiments?" asked the youth newly arrived.

"It's the old story between North and South. Walter says if things go much further he'd take pleasure in pulling down the 'star-spangled banner.' Nay, he'd be among the first to do it! You would be among the last. Would you not, Harry?"

"Miss Winthrop, the button upon my coat should be a sufficient answer to your interrogatory. I'll stay true to the old flag if it should be all I have—every friend I've got."

"Bravo!" cried the Boston beauty, springing up from her rocking-chair, and clapping her little feet triumphantly on the planks of the piazza; "there's one boy won't lose by it—that's Adaline Winthrop!"

"Since you're so well served," said Walter Devereux, biting his lips with chagrin, "I can't do better than leave you alone. It would spoil the snow of such a pair of negro-loving hands were a Southern waif to remain in their company. Good-day, Miss Winthrop! I hope you won't make my brother quite so 'black' as yourself!"

A fiery ebullition came from the girl.

"For shame, Walter," interposed the Lieutenant. "If you were not my own brother——"

Walter did not wait to hear the threat. With a sombre scowl, he had hurried down the steps, and on over the lawn, in the direction of the "cliff."

On reaching them, at the head of the sloping ravine, he did not go down; only on the one in course of the greater part of his reverie. There, screened by some bushes, with his opera-glass to his eye, he remained, his gaze earnestly fixed upon the pair from whom he had parted.

Still darker grew his face—still whiter his lips—as he saw his brother take hold of Adeline Winthrop's hand, and impress on it a kiss!

There was no show of resistance. The soft, tapering fingers had been yielded.

With a dire thought in his heart, and a wild word upon his lips, Walter Devereux returned to his hotel.

* * * * *

Twelve months after the incident related, a military encampment stood upon the banks of one of Virginia's largest rivers, within sight of the spires of Washington.

Seated inside this was the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army. Walls of canvas before him was a young officer in artillery uniform, with the double-barred straps of a Captain upon his shoulders. The latter was Harry Devereux—late Lieutenant—just promoted for a dashing feat with his battery of light guns.

He had entered the tent in obedience to a summons, and having saluted the Commander-in-Chief stood waiting the word. The two were alone, the orderly who ushered in the young officer having retired.

"You are Capt. Devereux?" said the General, putting aside the papers with which he had been occupied. "Capt. Harry Devereux of the —th Light Battery?"

"I am, Sir. You sent for me, General?"

"I have, Capt. Devereux. There is reason to believe that a large reconnoitering party of the enemy is "skulked" far off in our front, and it is necessary for me to be sure. It is of the utmost importance to ascertain its exact position, as also its strength. I want you to discover both, if you can. I've been told that you are well acquainted with the country. Is that so?"

"I was born and brought up in it, General."

"That is my reason for employing you on this duty," rejoined the General, though some might think it a reason for not doing so," he added, with a significant smile.

The young officer bowed, but without making any other answer. Had the General known the sacrifices he had already sustained by fighting on the Northern side—a complete ostracism from friends, family, and home—he would have had no scruples about reposing confidence in him.

Nor had he; for, without asking further explanation, he proceeded: "You will take twenty mounted men with you—your own artillerists—will be best—and ride up the main road. Steal quietly out of camp, and feel your way with caution. Go as far as you can with safety, and have a care you don't get captured by a picket or patrolling party of the enemy."

Capt. Devereux smiled assuringly.

"There won't be much danger of that, General," he answered. "I may get killed, but not captured. In my case, death would be preferable to being made prisoner."

"I understand you, Captain. No doubt you will act with due discretion. Get as near the enemy's lines as possible; and, after you have finished your reconnoissance, lose no time in reporting to me. Good night, and God speed you!"

* * * * *

In twenty minutes after Capt. Devereux had parted from the Commander-in-Chief, he rode out through the lines of the Federal encampment, twenty artillerists, equipped as for a light cavalry, filing "in two" behind him.

The sun had already sunk beyond the dark wall of forest that skirted the horizon; while the moon, in mid heaven, was mirrored on the broad bosom of the Potomac.

It was a night far from favorable for a reconnoissance, such as that Harry Devereux had been commanded to make. The clear moonlight would be to the advantage of a picket in ambush, and against a party making approach. And the moon coursing near the zenith flung her beams fair upon the road, along which the artillery officer had been directed to make the scouting excursion. It was a broad highway—one of the main routes running north and south through the State of Virginia. A little later, and the tall trees growing on each side would throw their shadows over it, making the passage more safe.

After advancing nearly three miles along it, Capt. Devereux saw the risk he was running. Should there prove to be a party of the enemy in front and at rest, they could not fail to have warning of his approach. The trampling of his horses would betray him.

Thus apprehensive, the young officer halted his little troop at a turning. He was reflecting whether he should not stay till the moon sank a little lower, when a sound, coming from the opposite side, interrupted his reflections. It was the tramp of horses' hoofs, as of a troop going at a trot; and that they were armed men, could be told by the clash of steel scabbards striking against the stirrups.

"A patrol of cavalry!" whispered the Sergeant at his side.

About this there could be no doubt. The direction from which they approached made the thing not only probable but certain.

Halted upon the higher ground, the artillery officer commanded a view of the approaching horsemen. As near as he could tell, they numbered about fifty sabres.

Though with only twenty men at his back, Harry Devereux did not think of retreating. Instead of being surprised by a picket, he was himself the party in ambush; and this advantage encouraged him to keep his ground.

The Confederates came on without fear. Knowing themselves nearly three miles from the Federal camp, they had no expectation of encountering an enemy.

They were only made aware of one when a horse neighed loudly in their front, the neigh being quickly followed by some half dozen others, and responded to by the horses behind, who were riding. And then, before the shrill echoes had died away in the woods, they were taken up by sounds more indicative of deadly strife—by a volley from each side, continued in straggling shots.

Several Confederate saddles were emptied and the "cavaliers" in gray were inclined to turn round and retreat, when one who appeared to be their leader, and whose actions proved him to have the right, drawing his sabre, and standing up in the stirrups, cried in a loud voice:

"Cowards! Would you dare to retreat? I'll cut down the first that turns back on me. Don't you hear by their shots there's not more than a dozen of them? After me! let your cry be *'Death to Yankee Abolitionists!'*"

The same to *traitors and rebels!"* responded Devereux, as with sabre sloped and shining in the moonlight, he spurred boldly out into the road, followed by his artillerists.

In ten seconds' time the opposing parties were face to face; and, after a rapid exchange of pistol-shots, came the clashing of sabres.

It would have been an unequal contest—twenty against more than twice the number, and the combatants on both sides equally brave. But the first volley from the artillerists, aimed with the advantage of an ambush, had thinned the ranks of the Confederates, and otherwise disconcerted them. When the strife came hand to hand, they fought feebly, and under a foreboding of defeat.

To this there was an exception—he who had pronounced the defiant speech, and led them on to the encounter. Mounted upon a powerful horse, he had shot for in front of his followers, and was looking for the leader of the opposing troop—as if the latter alone were worthy of his steel.

He had no difficulty in finding him, for Harry Devereux, as if stirred by a similar instinct, was searching for him.

Soon their horses, spurred to the charge, dashed against one another; seceded from the shock, and then at the second meeting, the sabres of the riders, striking together, commenced their deadly play. Ann while sparks flew from both blades, that mocked the pale shimmer of the moon, their followers closed alongside in strife equally earnest.

The combatants, at first grouped together, soon spread into a wider circle, extending along the road and the treed waste that bordered it. Each with his own antagonist having enough to do, the readers were left to themselves.

Between these, it was in reality a duel; a duel with sabres, and on horseback! And with deadlike earnestness was it fought; each so striving to kill the other that not a word was spoken between them.

All at once came a pause in the combat. Capt. Devereux, hitherto fighting with his face to the moon, and under a disadvantage, had spurred past his antagonist, and wheeling suddenly round, obtained the superior position. With his sabre drawn back for a stroke, he was about bringing it down on the shoulder of the Confederate officer; when his blow was stayed, as if his arm had been suddenly stricken with palsy!

The moonlight shining full upon his adversary's face told a terrible tale. *He was looking upon his own brother!*

"My God!" he groaned. "Walter Devereux! Brother, is it you?"

"It is Walter Devereux," cried the Confederate officer. "But he's your brother; now the time to show if you're the Yankee—if you're the Federal—if you're true to your flag—your sword!"

"God! I—I—I will not—I cannot—I——"

"Cannot, cur! You could not if you tried. Walter Devereux was not born to be killed by a renegade to his country—least of all by a Yankee abolitionist!"

The last sneer provoked a man to horseback, who had suddenly spurred over from among the trees; and simultaneously with

[illegible]

For a moment the combatants with their horses were shrouded in smoke. When it drifted away, the artillery uniform was seen lying stretched in the road; his horse going in a second gallop through the trees, alone with a score of others that carried riders upon their backs.

The fall of their leader had completed the panic of the Confederates; and those still in the saddle, wheeling to the right about, went off in retreat. Besides a dozen or so killed, a like number remained prisoners to the reconnoitering party.

Harry Devereux looked as if he, too, had received his death shot. Dropping down from his saddle, he staggered toward the spot where his brother's body lay; and sank over it with a heart full of agony. He had no need stamming it to tell him it was a corpse. A streak of moonlight, slanting through a break between the branches, fell upon glazed eyes, and teeth set in the stern expression of death!

The Union soldiers, at the command of their beloved Captain, gave the last rites of burial to the body of his brother. As they followed him to the camp, their hearts full of sympathy for his sufferings, they looked more like men returning from a defeat than a victory.

* * * * *

In the Summer of 1863, the fashionable watering-place of Newport, though no longer the resort of so many rich Southerners, was crowded as of yore. The war had come to an end, and the wounds caused by it could not forever endure. There was sorrow around many a desolate hearth, and in many a home for dear ones that were missing, tears still continued to flow. But the bereaved did not show themselves on the shores of Narragansett Bay, amidst the joy there abounding. There were no signs of sadness in that spot where Adaline Winthrop first appeared with Walter Devereux; in the same dress, where she had received the two brothers—one now dead—she might have been seen with the one who survived seated by her side. He was no longer a simple Lieutenant of artillery, but the commander of a division of the United States Army.

And she was no longer Adeline Winthrop, but the wife of "Gen. Devereux."

DEATH OF AN IRISH SMUGGLER.

It was a strange, wild place, close to the sea, amid rocks and bogs and utter desolation. Near it stood the wreck of a roofless church, and the yet older ruin of some Danish pirates' nest. The shadowy form of the brigantine was visible through the gray sheet of falling rain, at anchor in the harbor, and from the rocks in the entrance came the moaning of the Atlantic swell. Morty, looking for no visitors on such a night, had neglected to post sentinels. The house was surrounded, and the wolf was trapped. The dogs inside were the first to take alarm. A violent barking was heard, and then suddenly the door was thrown open. Morty appeared in his shirt, fired a blunderbuss at the men who were scarcest him and retired. A volley of small arms followed from the windows and slits in the wall. One soldier was killed and three others wounded. The strictest orders had been given to take Morty if possible alive, and the fire was not at first returned. But when the assailants, thinned of men, hesitated at them butted, one after the other, in the house of drawing off the troops into pursuit. Each, however, was caught and examined, and, when found not to be the man whom the party came in search of, was let go. At last there were but five left in the house. Morty saw his time was come. He did not choose to be taken, and determined to die like a man. He sent out his wife and child, who were with him, with a request that their lives might be saved. The officer in command received them kindly and gave them such protection as he could. Morty himself refused to surrender; it was determined to set fire to the thatch, and wild-fire was thrust under the eaves. The straw was soaked with the wet, and long refused to catch. At last it blazed up; the flames seized the dry rafters; the roof fell in, and, amid the burning ruins, Morty and his four remaining companions were seen standing at bay, blunderbuss in hand. He was evidently desperate, and so gave life it was necessary to shoot him. The soldiers fired; Morty fell with a ball through his heart. Two of his comrades fell at his side; the other two were taken; the same two, it so happened, who had been Morty's companions at the murder of Puxley. One of them, Little John Sullivan he was called, was, perhaps, Morty's kinsman; the name of the other was Daniel Connell. The barony of Iveragh and Dunkerrane Abbey, where the Connells or O'Connells of that celebrity had already established themselves, was but seven miles distant across the water; and it is thus possible, and even probable, that Daniel Connell, who had assisted at Puxley's murder, and escaped the bullets at Clonaderry, was a scion of the same family which, in the next generation, produced the Liberator.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the brigantine, she was sunk, when daylight came, at her anchorage. The fire was extinguished; the ruins of the house were searched; and Morty's account-books, he was punctual as Dirk Hatteraick himself in his money transactions,) his bills, notes and papers were found unmurdered. Among them were found letters from many persons of consequence in the country, showing that they were accomplices in the assassination of the wayside officer. Twenty hogsheads and some chests of tea had been destroyed by the fire.

Morty's body was carried to Cork. His head moldered upon a spike over the gate of the south jail. The rest of him was buried in the Battery. The prisoners can be traced to the jail; there is no mention that either of them were hanged, but of their further fate the records are silent.

So ended one of the last heroes of Irish imagination, on whose character the historian, who considers that he and such as he were the natural outgrowth of the legislation to which it was thought wise and just to submit his country, will not comment uncharitably. He had qualities which, had Ireland been nobly governed, might perhaps have reconciled him to its rulers, and opened for him an honorable and illustrious career. As wrong-doing might have sometimes to serve with his sword a Catholic sovereign, and might have carved his way with it to rank and distinction. He was tempted home by the opportunities of anarchy and the hopes of revenge. In his own adventurous way he levied war to the last against the men and the system under which Ireland was oppressed. When he fell he fell with a courage which made his crimes forgotten, and the ghost of his name still hovers about the wild shores of the Kenmare River, of which he was so long the terror and the pride.—*James Anthony Froude.*

A RECREANT TROUBADOUR.

Albert of Sarteron, a poet of the cavalier-servante order, on his death-bed intrusted his compositions to his comrade, Peter of Valleras, directing the latter to present them in the composer's name to his lady-love, the Marchioness of Malespane. Peter proved unfaithful to the arrest reposed in him, and sold the songs to a wandering minstrel, Pietro of Usez, who sang them as his own. The deceit was soon detected; but so long as Pietro confined his peregrinations to Lombardy and Piedmont, he remained unmolested. In Provence, however, a different fate awaited him. There the course of love took a resistance of such offensive, and before one of these it went Pietro was speedily sized. He had no chance but to appear, for every inhabitant of the country was the unpaid but resolute servant of the tribunal, and such a thing as contempt of court was quite impossible. By some means left untold, the attendance of an important witness—Peter of Valleras—was secured at the trial. Therein Pietro was found guilty, and canvassed to be whipped—a sentence that was vigorously executed. We may remark that similar jurisdiction was exercised in Rhineland by the piper-kings of Rappolstein—potentates whose connection with the troubadours and the courts of love offers a subject for interesting discussion in the proper place.—*Cornhill.*

GAMBLING IN THE EAST.

Gambling is a universal practice. All classes delight in it, from the king on his throne to the wretched beggar that prowls about the gates of the noble to find a scanty support, not in "the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table," but in the very garbage that is cast from his gate. So passionately devoted to this despicable vice are many Orientals that when they have bartered off everything else they possess, rather than desist they will sell their wives and children into slavery, and even pawn their own bodies to get money to gamble with. Licensed gaming-houses are found in all Eastern cities, and most Oriental monarchs derive large revenues from this source. Sometimes dice are used, and occasionally small cowries (shells), but cards are most general. The common people, male and female, frequent the public saloons, which are said to be perfect dens of crime, as they are often the theatres of the most heart-quickening tragedies. The gambling of the higher classes is done in their own homes, and they never fail to invite, and even importune, their visitors to partake of the sport, while they often boast of the large sums they have lost or won among their friends. But, though husbands and fathers deem it right thus to employ their own time, their wives and daughters are strictly ordered to avoid all such immoral practices, lest the well-filled purse of *pater familias* should suffer detriment. During the reign of the old emperor who sat upon the throne at the time of my first visit to Siam, it was one day reported to His Majesty that some scores of his 500 wives had been indulging in the great sin of gambling. The fair culprits, being summoned to the royal presence, made full confession of their guilt, but pleaded cause as excuse, and prayed His Majesty's forgiveness on the ground that they had lost only 20,000 ticals ($18,000,) which they argued was "but as a drop in the ocean, compared with the boundless resources of His Serene, Infallible Majesty." The devotions old King, who loved money better than anything else in the world, the fair culprits themselves not excepted, that no sooner heard the sum of 20,000 ticals mentioned, than losing the usual [illegible]

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The luckiest players, as already intimated, are usually those who play at random, without caring much whether they win or lose. Thus, an Englishman having staked a small sum at the rouge-et-noir table, lounged off to the roulette table, under the impression that the wrong color had turned up. After a while, he returned to his former place, when the croupier handed him the acceptable sum of 200 friedrichs that had accumulated in his absence.

I was told of an Englishman who came to Homburg in the Summer season with £300, and a grand scheme for becoming a millionaire. He began, however, with angle florins, and played with the utmost caution and deliberation through the live-long day. He took his seat when the game opened at eleven A. M., and he sat there till five, when he snatched a hasty meal and returned to his place, which had been reserved for him. After that, he played on without intermission until eleven at night, the hour for closing, when he rose from the table minus £240, and thoroughly disenchanted with his project. For all that, on the following morning he returned to the scene of his discomfiture, and for half an hour or so he waxed round the tables, uncertain as to which shrine to immolate himself entirely. At last, taking counsel from despair, he staked his remaining seventy-five Napoleons on one of the two colors—it little matters which—and consigning his little treasure to Fortune or Providence, wandered into the reading-room, and fancied himself looking at the engravings in the last number of Punch. Presently returning to his venture, he found, with tremulous delight, that a pile of 600 napoleons awaited him. His unexpected good fortune, however, made him so nervous that he was unable to gather up his spoils, and the gold pieces were running about all over the table, until a good-natured punter collected them for him, and thrust them into his pockets. After this he played regularly for a fortnight, staking each time a good round sum, and then departed in peace with £8,000 to his credit. His wonderful play, however, had been simplified into withdrawing his original stake whenever he had the opportunity, and then taking his chance with the bank's money for three deals. It took supposed to be against him, he would stop for an hour or two, and amuse himself by reading the papers in the Salon de Lecture, or by taking a saunter through the little town and counting the dogs he saw loose or in harness. But whenever fortune seemed disposed to be propitious, he would stake very heavy sums, the only difficulty in the business being to get off for stakes in nothing so uncertain as a run of luck. The transition is almost imperceptible. The change of a *louis* will often bring about a complete revolution, especially at roulette, where everything depends upon the turn of the *monsieur*. With a "*à la noeil*," the run may be upon the middle numbers; with it, the last twelve have almost their own way; while with C the ball tries every number impartially, and baffles the most experienced calculators.

Another Englishman, who also began with *le petit*, cleared £1,000 in less than a fortnight at roulette, chiefly by betting by the dozens. This play, however, requires incessant attention, and is not ventured upon by any but the more calm-minded and vigilant of players. I this same player finished badly. His successes turned his head, and he staked gold, and covered his bets with bank-notes. "Going to win finally, and under this plan, that his luck would come through any difficulty, he was at last reduced to his last florin, and was consequently turned from the landlord of his hotel to pay his homeward journey.

Some players have a knack of being always wrong, very often through delaying too long to make up their mind. They will wait till a voice—the turned up two or three times before they will back it, when they rest it as if certain that a "series" has color is proclaimed that very turn or deal. Others have a science to a certain extent, that abominable zero sweeps off the pile, and buries their expectations into limbo. A novice had taken it into his head that by always doubling he would at least get back his original stake, as no doubt he would have done, but for one or two disturbing elements—which he omitted to take into account. In the first place, the highest stake permitted is 12,000 francs, which is quickly attained by the process of doubling, where the original stake is more than child's play. With even a single napoleon, after the ninth turn of the copper *moulinet* the doubler is brought up, as it were, all standing, and finds that he can carry his system no further. This system has, besides, the disadvantage of requiring a large capital and large risks to produce small results. For instance, beginning with a single napoleon, you will have lost 127 before the eighth turn comes round, when you will have to stake 256 before you can possibly recover your first one. If, now that a change of color may be expected, you succeed after the third or fourth turn, but even so, the risk is disproportioned to the utmost profit you can look for, which can never exceed your original stake; and, moreover, at odd times zero puts in its hateful appearance, and makes a clean sweep of the table. Nothing, in short, can be more surely disastrous than to bet against the table." Unless you are content to follow the luck of the hour, you had better keep aloof altogether—which, indeed, is the best course to pursue under any circumstances.

An English lady one day, tired of contesting the day with zero, came to the resolution of backing her enemy. She had an idea she called it an "inspiration"—that after an interval of thirty revolutions it would always be safe to put her money upon the O. Accordingly, at the thirty-first turn of the capricious black, she began with a florin, increasing her stake each time by a florin, until it amounted to a double friedrich; then she paused for a few rounds, and on zero appearing to a friend new certain she felt of winning the next time, when to [illegible] zero!" Nothing daunted, she recommenced numbering the revolutions, and again struck in at thirty-one, though in the mean time she had seen three discomfited by the odious cipher appearing at the seventh, the tenth, and the twenty-eighth turn. Forty times consecutively did she lay down her ever-increasing stake, when "something told her" to let the next chance go. She listened to her inward monitor, and zero took advantage of the opportunity to turn up. Her face at that moment was a study; but I left her beginning afresh upon a third score, with what success I know not.

For some time past there has been no sustained series in favor of either color. On one occasion last Summer, as I was informed, there was a series of fifteen, but no one benefited by it to any extraordinary extent, as after the seventh or eighth turn players usually become cautious, and are rather disposed to back the losing color. That it is possible to win with some degree of steadiness is proved by the fact that several persons at Frankfort maintain their families in comfort by their gains at Homburg, coming over to the Kurhaus regularly every morning, just as other people go to their office. These individuals entirely stake thalers, and do their best to convert a game of chance into one of skill. On Saturdays the Frankfort citizens appear in great force at the table, and may be distinguished from regular players by their demonstrative eagerness. They play not so much for the sake of excitement as for the sake of lucre, and lay themselves out to win without any disguise about their sentiments on account of Homburg as permitting to play, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Such a mere looker-on, there is something very soporific in both rouge-et-noir and roulette. The close temperature, the almost noiseless footfall of those who are moving about, the absence of all apparent emotion beyond the intensity of the silence, broken only by the chinking and jingling of money, and the dry passionless voice of the *tailleur* of the moment: "*Faites votre jeu, Messieurs,*" presently followed by "*Rien ne va plus,*" and then the enunciation of the winning number with perhaps a "*rouge, impair et manque,*" or "*Noir, pair et passe.*" All this weighs down the eyelids with heavy slumber, and more than once I have caught myself nodding where I stood. The croupiers at the table of the roulette-table are not exempt from this weakness, for I have repeatedly observed their eyes slowly close, and their heads gave a short break-neck jerk, though they are relieved at short intervals. Once in a way the scene is enlivened by a sharp altercation between two punters, each claiming the same stake, and exchanging fierce glances and bitter words; but nothing comes of it, and in a few minutes you again hear the monotone at work to play. "*Faites votre jeu, Messieurs.*" I hope it is not ungallant to say that the fair sex is at present somewhat decidedly unrepresented. The demi-monde goes about in singularly quiet attire, the wearers of which could scarcely be plainer were they strictly virtuous. Many of the ladies in pension or widows, and time at outward respectable style of speech and manners. That they do not always succeed is not very surprising. For instance, an elderly gentleman had the misfortune to tread on the toes of a demure matronly-looking dame, who suddenly turned upon him with flashing eyes and the forcible adjuratio... "*Que le diable t'emporte,*" adding a coarser epithet than I care to repeat. There is seldom, however, anything to shock the eye or ear of the most fastidious. The *petits soupers*, after play is over, may sometimes be more noisy and demonstrative than would suit the latitude of Mayfair; but domestic folks are supposed by that time to have slipped off to their respective hotels and apartments, and so have left the field of battle in possession of the world beyond the pale. Vice at Homburg is so conscientiously master of the situation that it does not need to flaunt itself or assume a defiant and aggressive attitude. Nobody expects to stumble over the gods of Exeter Hall, and about the last document you are ever likely to be asked for is a copy of your marriage certificate.—*Belgravia.*

GAMBLING IN THE EAST.—In the East, gambling is a universal practice. All classes delight in it, from the king on his throne to the wretched beggar that prowls about the gates of the noble to find a scanty support, not in "the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table," but in the very garbage that is cast from his gate. So passionately devoted to this despicable vice are many Orientals that when they have bartered off everything else they possess, rather than desist they will sell their wives and children into slavery, and even pawn their own bodies to get money to gamble with. Licensed gaming-houses are found in all Eastern cities, and most Oriental monarchs derive large revenues from this source. Sometimes dice are used, and occasionally small cowries (shells), but cards are most general. The common people, male and female, frequent the public saloons, which are said to be perfect dens of crime, as they are often the theatres of the most heart-quickening tragedies. The gambling of the higher classes is done in their own homes, and they never fail to invite, and even importune, their visitors to partake of the sport, while they often boast of the large sums they have lost or won among their friends. But, though husbands and fathers deem it right thus to employ their own time, their wives and daughters are strictly ordered to avoid all such immoral practices, lest the well-filled purse of *pater familias* should suffer detriment. During the reign of the old emperor who sat upon the throne at the time of my first visit to Siam, it was one day reported to His Majesty that some scores of his 500 wives had been indulging in the great sin of gambling. The fair culprits, being summoned to the royal presence, made full confession of their guilt, but pleaded cause as excuse, and prayed His Majesty's forgiveness on the ground that they had lost only 20,000 ticals ($18,000,) which they argued was "but as a drop in the ocean, compared with the boundless resources of His Serene, Infallible Majesty." The devotions old King, who loved money better than anything else in the world, the fair culprits themselves not excepted, that no sooner heard the sum of 20,000 ticals mentioned, than losing the usual [illegible]

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Testimony of Ex-Governor Morgan.

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Testimony of Ex-Governor

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1872.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

It will be seen, by reference to our special dispatches, that the Republicans of Louisiana have not only carried their Electoral and State tickets, but have secured a fair majority of the members in both Houses of the Legislature. This result must be a cause of congratulation to all honest men. No State has suffered more during the past year from corrupt legislative enactments than Louisiana, and her deliverance from this trouble, which we can now promise, is a bright omen for her future prosperity.

The day in Wall-street yesterday was marked by a renewal of the fight between the principal operators and the failure of several of the gamblers most deeply involved to pay their bets. It is gratifying to see that the public, outside the particular class who are fond of risking their money in the possession of the Wall-street speculators, treats the whole affair with the contempt it deserves. Even HORACE F. CLARK'S newly-evinced intimacy with GOULD occasions but slight surprise.

No recent act of Congress has been more beneficent in its intent than the new Shipping law, and no law was ever more desperately resisted by those against whom it is directed. The runners for the sailor boarding-houses have constantly endeavored to violate it, and, when arrested and convicted for success in these endeavors, have exhausted all legal devices to evade punishment. The plea has finally been set up in their behalf that the law is unconstitutional, and the question was argued yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Circuit Court, who has reserved his decision. The fact that the vultures who infest our harbor, to feed upon unwary sailors, are so anxious to get rid of this law is a convincing proof of its necessity, and, if it is found constitutional by Judge BENEDICT, we hope it will be vigorously enforced in the future.

Any one reading the report made by the physicians concerning the case of the colored girl at the Bloomingdale Reception Hospital, must admit that the affair demands a prompt and rigid investigation by the Charity Commissioners. The physicians admit that they pricked her with lancets and whipped her with a cord, to rouse her from a stupor which they believed to be feigned, and say that the treatment was "the same as she would receive in any hospital under the circumstances." We earnestly hope that this is not true, but if it is, the Commissioners cannot too soon devote themselves to the correction of such abuses. The use of the lancet may be necessary in some cases of this character, but public opinion is not likely to recognize the cord as an appliance for the restoration of consciousness in our hospitals.

It would be difficult to conceive of a more damning fraud in ballot counting than that which is exposed in our dispatch from New-Orleans. Tammany Democrats in their palmiest days, would have despaired of fraudulently overturning an expression of public opinion, which asserted itself by a majority of nearly thirteen thousand. But this depth of political corruption, from which a Ring politician would draw back aghast, has been thoroughly sounded by Gov. WARMOUTH. So skillfully has he played his game of deceit, that even Republicans, with the exception of a few sanguine ones, were forced into the admission that Louisiana was among the lost States, and the revelation, gained as it is by official returns, is, perhaps, as startling a political surprise as can be found in American history. As to the man whose unparalleled effrontery and wickedness brought this scheme so near to an infamous success, no words of ours can add to the humiliation he must feel in the position he now occupies before the people of his State and of the country.

The Collapse of the Coalition.

When it was asserted, during the late campaign, that the coalition in favor of Mr. GREELEY as a Presidential candidate had no better foundation than the hope of the spoils of office, we were assured in terms more emphatic than elegant that the assertion was one of the lies in which the Grantites were forced to take refuge. The Cincinnati platform was cited as a proof of the pure purpose which animated both Liberals and Democrats, and we were bidden to behold in Mr. GREELEY a candidate whose character and public record made him the embodiment of the platform. We were led to expect that, come defeat or victory, the alliance would make unceasing war upon the corruptions of the Republican Party, which was just dragging the nation to ruin. The whole tone of the coalition speakers and organs, from the beginning to the end of the contest, was to the effect that the Republican Party had outlived its purity as well as its usefulness, and the national safety demanded its overthrow.

How utterly hollow were all these claims, how totally devoid of honesty was the alliance which made such extraordinary pretensions to sanctity, is already apparent. All that was said of it by its most bitter opponents during the struggle, has already been more than justified by the confessions of those who were most prominent in its ranks. There is now hardly a pretense anywhere that the coalition still exists, and the few feeble efforts which have been made to perpetuate it, of which the only one of any note was the Columbus Conference, have met with ignominious failure. If there had been any principle in the thing, if there had been any bond of union between its discordant parts, other than the cohesive power of expected plunder, it would not have tumbled to pieces in this amazing way. The Republican Party began its national career with a defeat, not so crushing as has overtaken the coalition, yet sufficiently decisive to have resolved it into its original elements, if it had not been founded upon a grand principle and a pressing national need. The coalition, having no principles, and not being demanded by any exigencies of the country, naturally and inevitably proved all its pretensions to be false, and was utterly disintegrated the moment it met disaster.

There need be no doubt whatever that the coalition has collapsed, for the proofs of the fact lie too plainly on the surface of events to be disputed. The vote of not a single county in the Union had been fully counted before the Presidential candidate of the alliance announced his neutrality between the two great parties, and evinced an indecent anxiety to make his defeat appear even more overwhelming than it really was, with a view, no doubt, of demonstrating to his Democratic adherents how complete had been their discomfiture. He deduced conclusions from his defeat which instantly roused the animosity of his late supporters, especially in the Southern States. While he was doing these things, a conference of coalitionists met in Columbus, Ohio, to form a new party out of the wrecks of the alliance, but it instantly became apparent that, despite its sham allegiance for a few weeks to the Cincinnati platform, the Democracy was still sorely afflicted with negrophobia. The Liberals, on the other hand, found it extremely difficult to forget that they had once belonged to the party of progress, and the conference resulted in nothing. It has been followed by expressions of Democratic opinion throughout the country, which show that Mr. GREELEY was used only as a decoy to gain power, and that Democratic professions of belief in the doctrines proclaimed at Cincinnati were merely designed to deceive the people.

It is not too soon to judge what must be the political probabilities of the future. The Democratic Party has already shown that it is animated by its old spirit, and it is inevitable that it must resume its old position. It will require a large amount of effrontery for it to accomplish the feat, but Democracy has never failed in any of its purposes for lack of that quality. Even if it desired to make its late professions something more and better than false pretense, it could not. The advanced ground in American politics is occupied by the Republican Party, and it cannot be dislodged. So long as the questions resulting from the war and reconstruction remain unsettled, it is certain that the people will look to the Republican Party to preserve the rights it has conferred upon every class of citizens. And nothing is more silly than to assume that, because of the Democrats pretending to accept at Baltimore the creed of Cincinnati, these questions have been settled. Everybody knows that there is not a pronounced Democrat in the land who is not anxious for the reversal of everything done during the last ten years. Everybody knows that the Democratic Party is yet animated by the barbarous doctrines announced in February in the minority Kuklux report, by the very men who, in July, became zealots in the Cincinnati faith. Nobody believed then in the sincerity of their sudden conversion, and they have taken pains since the election to convince the most skeptical that it was not sincere.

There can, then, hardly be a doubt that party divisions in the near future are to be substantially as they were during the last decade. The issues which have lately agitated the nation yet continue of paramount importance, and all efforts to draw party lines on fiscal questions will fail, for the reason that they have no foundation as yet in vital national needs. The old spirit of slavery yet remains in the land, and it can never be expelled until all men are taught that there is no superior political class in this country. To that mission the Republican Party will be devoted in the future, as in the past; and in its efforts it will meet, as it now meets, and has always met, the determined opposition of the Democratic Party.

Steam-Cars in the Streets.

It is natural that the discomforts and annoyances to which our people are subjected from lack of the means of swift and comfortable City transit should make them eager to accept any change which has even a possible promise of improvement. It is equally natural that the street railroad companies should attempt to use the panic caused by the horse disease to back to introduce a cheaper motive power. Because of these two facts there is hasty approval of the proposal to substitute steam for horses, and much recommendation of the experiments of the Bleecker-street Company in that direction. But these experiments have as yet established nothing, except that it is possible to construct an exceedingly small and comparatively noiseless steam engine; that a car moved by steam at the same rate as by horses, stays on the track; and that there are some forms which do not frighten at the sight of cars moving through the streets without visible means of propulsion. As there has not lately been any doubt upon any of these points, we cannot see that these late experiments have added anything valuable to our stock of practical knowledge.

The requirements of the business of opening and comfortable City transit is of too great consequence to be settled with, and upon the proposition to use steam on our surface roads appears very much like trifling with it. Mr. Bleecker, we presume, will contend that it will be feasible to attain a rate of speed on our present tracks any higher than we now have by horses, without increasing a risk to human life in our crowded thoroughfares, which the public will not deliberately permit. The change to steam, therefore, will not save any of that waste of time in going about the City which is our principal grievance; nor will it prevent overcrowding, as it is not proposed to build larger cars, and as the principal lines it will not be possible to run them on much shorter "headway" than at present. If, then, as we think is perfectly plain, and as we are sure would in the end be found to be the fact, our citizens are not to get about any quicker or with any addition of comfort, we find it difficult to discover what advantages the public are to derive from the proposed change.

On the other hand, it is equally evident that the substitution would be of immense advantage to the railroad companies. Steam is incomparably cheaper than horses as a motive power, and there is no doubt that by its use the profits of the companies would be immensely increased. They are, therefore, naturally anxious for its introduction, and are ready to trust to luck to avoid those accidents that they must know would be inseparable from it. Public opinion at present seems to favor the innovation, but we are sure it will be decidedly adverse after due reflection. The scheme is so plainly in the interest of the companies, and so little in that of the public, that there will inevitably be a decided opposition to granting these corporations any greater monopoly in the use of the streets than they now possess.

We must have rapid transit; we must have the means of getting about the City without the physical discomforts we now endure, and we never can have either on surface roads. We are, therefore, merely postponing the acquisition of these imperative needs of the City by wasting time with such makeshifts as steam on our present tracks.

A House for Murderers.

The recent interesting "difficulty"—it would savor of cruelty to criminals to call it a murder—in Pine-street, which led to the hasty perforation of one gentleman by the pistol-bullet of another, has called renewed attention to the pitiable plight of twenty-one oppressed persons who are confined in the Tombs on the charge of homicide. Two of these have been convicted of what the law, in the brutal language of a former era, still styles murder; two have been tried for the same eccentricity, and are still deprived of their liberty because of the disagreement of their juries, and the remaining seventeen are awaiting their turn to have their tenderest feelings lacerated by being publicly fought over by pugnacious lawyers.

Of course, not one of these persons will be hung. It is now more than eighteen months since the drunken brute, FOSTER, was found guilty of having butchered an inoffensive man who had ventured to hint that a young lady, whom the latter was escorting in a street-car, ought not to be insulted by this playful drunkard. Since FOSTER is in no possible danger of the gallows, the other occupants of "Murderers' Row" can feel perfectly sure that their individual necks will be put in no sort of jeopardy. Those who have not been tried can confidently count either upon an acquittal or a failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict, while the four who have already been tried can continue to place a fearless faith in the efficacy of writs of error and other legal devices for the safety of criminals. We do not hang murderers in this City, but merely trifle with their feelings in order to make a lawyer's holiday. By what possible plea do we thus justify even the temporary imprisonment of these ill-treated men in so damp and undesirable a residence as the Tombs?

Let us make up our minds to treat the murderer in a way more in accordance with the spirit of the age. Public prejudice is still averse to permitting the homicide to pursue his sanguinary way without the formality of an arrest. It does not follow, however, that because we arrest him he must, therefore, be placed like a malefactor in the uncomfortable City Prison. What New-York needs for the comfort of her murderers is not a series of gloomy granite cells, which even the visits of sympathizing friends and admiring comrades cannot make cheerful and inviting, but a nice, comfortable, attractive asylum. The only penalty which we mete out to the murderer is a detention of from six to eighteen months in the Tombs, until a jury can be found who will certify to his innocence. Every humane man must admit that justice requires us to make this temporary detention as pleasant as possible. The City authorities should, therefore, secure a commodious building, situated in some pleasant locality, and dedicate it as a Home for Murderers. It should be handsomely furnished, and fitted with every convenience and every possible device for the comfort and amusement of its occupants. Those of them who are fond of fire-arms should have a shooting-gallery, where they could improve the accuracy of their aim; those who are interested in dissection should be instructed in the art by experienced surgeons, and those who delight to pursue experiments in the effect of poisons upon the human system, should be provided with facilities for the careful study of toxicology. Books, newspapers, music, and theatrical entertainments could be employed to lessen the tedium of their detention, and, when the day of their absolution by intelligent juries should arrive, they could be dismissed to their former avocations feeling that they had suffered but slightly from their enforced sequestration from the world.

If there was any prospect that the old statutes which brutally prescribe an ignominious death for murderers would be repealed, we would be content to be imprisoned in the Tombs for a few years, in order to test the matter. As, however, it is generally conceded that no murderer in Penalty can be hung in this City for so common an indiscretion as the killing of a fellow-creature, we should frankly accept the substitute. One jurist has pathetically declared that the murderer is an innocent, and, on the whole, a rather admirable sort of person. Let there be an end, then, of ineffectual longings for the adieu gibbet, and let the murderer be made comfortable and happy while the City has the honor of entertaining him at the public expense.

The Attractions of New-York.

At this time of year there is no city in the world in which life is so enjoyable as New-York. London is wrapt in a dense fog half the time, and the weather in Paris is far from perfect. Neither of those cities can compare with our own in those attractions of the streets which are open to all classes alike. The ladies of New-York render our thoroughfares one of the gayest scenes to be found in any part of the earth. Their beauty and their taste in dress have become proverbial, and every year adds to their fame in these respects. Perhaps our young ladies are taking more care of themselves than used to be the rule a few years ago, and have learnt to eat a good dinner instead of living on cakes and candies—but certain it is that we meet with more beautifully-rounded figures and rosy cheeks now-a-days than were common formerly. Horse-riding and walking have come more into fashion, and there is no doubt that parents watch more carefully over the daily life of their children. Thus, every observer of out-of-door scenes in New-York must have noticed the increasing beauty and strength of our women. A man must be very unsusceptible to the most charming influences of nature if he does not feel enthusiastic at times concerning the loveliness of New-York girls.

The attractions of the streets are much increased by the magnificence of our stores, which are now second to none in the world. Indeed, we have many stores which are quite unequaled. In Europe, it is usual to fill establishments of this kind with one particular class of goods. Here there is often an immense variety of articles to be found under a single roof. Take, for instance, the popular house of TIFFANY & Co., in Union-square. On the three floors of that establishment are accumulated works of art, in different departments, such as it is impossible to find in any museum or gallery. It is the "South Kensington Museum" of New-York. Hours may be spent there with the greatest interest and profit; and indeed there is no public exhibition in the City which can offer attractions anything like so great or so varied. The taste of all classes is studied, and even the children are not forgotten. A show for their special benefit has just been opened, and dolls of the most ravishing kinds, with dresses of wondrous shapes and hues, are set forth to amuse the youngsters and tempt *paterfamilias*. The dolls walk, dance, speak, and do pretty nearly everything except pay for their own sumptuous wardrobes.

It is by thus striving to please all classes of the public, that our great houses are gradually surpassing all competitors. The treasures of the world are brought to our own doors, and the traveler in Europe is often obliged to admit that New-York stores are, after all, the best to be found. Where will you find a better book-store than SCRIBNERS', and so in many other departments of trade? New-York, already one of the wealthiest and most prosperous cities in the world, promises soon to take the lead in general attractions, and now that the rule of thieves has been abolished, and our resources can have fair play, we may safely predict a noble and brilliant future for our charming City.

The Robbers of the Railway.

Mr. JOHN A. COLEMAN has done a good work. More than four years ago he was made the victim of a brutal outrage by the agents of a New-England railway company. He sought redress in the Courts, and steadily and persistently fought the company until he was victorious. The story of this struggle he has lately told in the pages of a popular magazine, and in so doing has done more to arouse the public to the necessity of a thorough reform in the management of our railways than a dozen instances of robbery and violence on the part of railway officials, quietly submitted to, could have done.

When the State charters a railway company, the latter receives privileges of enormous value, upon the understanding that it is to be managed for the benefit of the public. No sooner, however, does the corporation become possessed of these privileges than it completely ignores its part of the contract, and aims solely at filling its own pockets at the least possible expense. The traveling public, in the estimation of railway directors, exists only to be preyed upon, and has no possible rights which the corporation is bound to respect. The railway company accordingly transacts its business without the slightest reference to the wishes or convenience of the public. It fixes the highest rate of fare which people can be induced to pay; it furnishes the barest and cheapest accommodations at railway-stations; it stocks its road with the cheapest cars that people can be induced to enter; and when it places the so-called palace-cars upon its road, it systematically renders its ordinary cars as intolerable as possible, in order to compel travelers to pay the extra fare which entitles them to enter the more comfortable carriages. It undertakes to dictate to the passenger upon what day he must use the ticket which he has bought, under pain of its roundation; it informs him how much baggage he will graciously be permitted to carry, and precisely the extent to which it will be responsible if his baggage is lost or injured through the company's fault. It takes no pains to give him information which is necessary to him, frequently leaving him as to the railway depot at Albany, while the train is whirling him past the station. It does not put out, if he can, which train of the many standing in the station, will start for the distance or take. As a rule, its officials are surly and insolent, and treat the passenger who asks a question as though he were guilty of an unpardonable liberty. It arrogantly assumes the right to enforce the arbitrary rules which it makes, and its servants are directed or allowed to assault passengers who may decline to comply with some rule which practically robs them of their money, and to maltreat them in a way that no policeman would venture upon in arresting a brawling drunkard. And when an intrepid passenger attempts to enforce his rights or obtain redress by an appeal to law, the company uses its vast moneyed power and political influence to exhaust his purse and patience, and defeat him whether he is right or wrong. The whole attitude of a corporation, chartered in order that it should serve the public, is that of hostility to those whose servant it should be. The railway official who said to Mr. COLEMAN: "The road has no personal animosity against you, Mr. COLEMAN, but you represent the public, and the road is determined to make it so terrible for the public to fight it, right or wrong, that they will stop it"—set forth accurately the manner in which a railway corporation regards the public. The latter is to be fleeced at the pleasure of the company, and bullied, in silent endurance of whatever insult and outrage may be put upon it.

It is not creditable to the courage of the American public that we have so long borne with the illegal and monstrous oppression of the railways. If we have any intention of compelling these insolent corporations to fulfill their contract with us, we should take action at once, for the companies are growing richer and more powerful day by day. They should be compelled to fix their fares at a reasonable rate. Comfortable carriages, fitted with every appliance for insuring safety, should be provided, and when a first-class ticket is purchased, it should entitle the holder to a seat in the best carriage on the train. The right of the passenger to receive the equivalent of the money which he has paid to the company must be recognized, so that the man who has paid to be carried from New-York to Albany shall not have the contract repudiated and his money confiscated because he chooses to stop an hour at Poughkeepsie. The arrogant assumption that a railway conductor can assault any passenger whom he conceives to be violating a rule of the company must be abandoned, and the conductor taught that he is not a policeman and a magistrate with unlimited powers. The obligation of the company to deliver every passenger and every package taken in charge by its officials safely at their points of destination, under penalty of equitable damages, must be enforced. In a word, the fact that a railway receives its charter on condition of serving the public, and that its vast privileges are not given to it in order that it should oppress and outrage the givers, must be recognized by law, and the company sternly held to the fulfillment of its duties.

There is not a railway in the country that is not exercising powers to which it has no right, and extorting from the public concessions which it cannot lawfully claim. Shall we submit to this oppression any longer? We, in this City, have overthrown the tyranny of the "Ring." Will the people of the whole country join to break the tyrannical power of the railway corporations, and to compel these robbers of the road to treat them with honesty and decency?

The Liberality of Physicians.

As the time of year is not far off when the expenses of the poor are greatest, and their means of meeting them often materially diminished, we beg leave to call the attention of those who are able to assist in relieving the destitute, to the noble example set, in this respect, by a class of men of whom comparatively few are wealthy, and the great majority are able, by strict attention to their professional duties, to gain little more than a fair competence for themselves and their families. We allude to practicing physicians.

A man who regularly gives away in money to charitable purposes a quarter or a third of his income, would be anywhere considered an unusually liberal man. There are some persons who do much more than this, and the number is, perhaps, greater than a superficial glance at society would lead us to suppose, for true liberality is apt to be modest and unostentatious; but the proportion of such individuals is certainly nowhere a large one. But one-quarter or one-third of their income would be a low estimate to place upon what most physicians give away. It is true, this is not all, nor generally the principal part of it, given in money—though we may observe that the profession, as a class, are by no means behind the rest of the community in their willingness to give money. But to bestow the time and skill and labor by which a man might add to his income, is practically parting with a portion of his income, and the extent to which many physicians do this would be amazing to any one who had never considered the subject.

We wish to be distinctly understood here as not including, under the head of charity, any gratuitous labor which is performed for the purpose of practical experience or scientific observation. The knowledge which a young doctor acquires in attending a poor family, or the information which a surgeon obtains from an opportunity of seeing a case presenting unusual symptoms, may be—and is often felt by the professional man himself to be—an ample compensation for his services. But a very large part of the gratuitous practice of physicians does not come under any such heads as these. In multitudes of cases, it is simply the gift, from benevolent motives alone, of time and strength and the results of study and experience.

There is no more reason why a physician should give away the professional labor by which he might be earning money than there is why other men should give away money they have already earned. And yet a doctor who goes as unwillingly to relieve the sufferings of the sick, and decides on the necessity of a great many people who have a shadowy claim upon his services, as other men pay ordinary relief, would be considered, at best, a very strange individual. Whereupon, as a matter of course, that physician will give largely of his services to the poor. But the wants of the poor have no less claim upon men in other professions than they have upon the medical profession. And as for the difference between giving away a man's time and parting with his money, it is very often much easier to do the latter. There is certainly many a merchant and lawyer and broker and manufacturer who could better afford to give a very large sum annually than to devote daily, on an average, to charitable purposes, two or three hours, or, perhaps, a good deal more, out of the business part of the day.

But we speak of the liberality of physicians, not so much for the sake of bringing forward their example, as of doing simple justice to a class of men who exhibit everywhere such noble instances of kindness and generosity. We have known many cases where a physician has absolutely refused any compensation whatever from a family in straitened circumstances, when the aggregate pecuniary value of his attendance upon that family could not, at a very low estimate, be placed at less than some hundreds of dollars. And we doubt not that many of our readers have themselves seen enough instances of the same kind to convince them that such cases are by no means rare. And this is not all. The lives of many physicians, especially in the rural districts, are shortened by exposure and fatigue, no inconsiderable part of which is incurred in gratuitous, or almost gratuitous attendance upon the poor. The charity bestowed by a physician is of a kind which not only often draws heavily upon his means of support, but which not unfrequently involves the sacrifice of his health, and even, it may be, the premature termination of his life.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is not often that such worthy treatment of Shakespeare is to be recorded as that seen in New-York during the past week. Each of the several performances has already been noticed at length in our columns, but we may judiciously add a few remarks on points that, at first writing, were passed over. The flattering success of Miss Neilson in *Juliet* has been confirmed since Monday by full and gratified houses. It is justice to the lady to say that her impersonation has quite eclipsed any known here for some years. We echo the hope generally expressed that Miss Neilson may find it worth while, after her projected tour in the provinces, to remain permanently in New-York. She is surely much needed here. Her "Balcony Scene" we find, on the whole, the best in her performance of *Juliet*. That scene will become famous, no doubt, beyond all others in a characterization admirably fresh and girlish, full of passion and yet abundantly intellectual. The "sets" of the tragedy at Booth's are to be highly commended; and the stage management in most respects is excellent. All of the scenes of bustle, especially the fights of the rival factions, are capitally done. Such life-like work is rarely seen on the stage. One accidental omission in a previous notice was that of acknowledging the strangely quaint and impressive performance of the *Apothecary* by Mr. Sol. Smith. This is decidedly among the ablest bits of acting in the tragedy and deserves warm praise. "Romeo and Juliet" will remain on the bills, we take it for granted, during some time to come. Miss Neilson was to have played *Rosalind* yesterday in "As You Like It," by way of matinée. It was not found practicable, however, to do justice to that exquisite comedy in season, and so the "Stranger" was substituted, wherein Mr. J. W. Wallack and Miss Eliza Newton personated the hero and heroine with popular acceptance and surpassing gloom.

On Tuesday the "Merry Wives of Windsor" afforded the lovers of the great dramatist chance to vary his perhaps most sombre tragedy with one of his broadest and gayest comedies. Mr. Fisher's *Falstaff*, the most conspicuous figure in the Fifth-avenue revival, has been much relished. To one mind it lacked effervescence at first, fell short in that bubbling exuberance of animal spirits we look for in the part; yet it had such distinctive and substantial merits as to outweigh less palpable defects; while the latter were mainly such as are to be imputed to the nervousness incident to a first handling of a character probably the easiest to fall in within the whole range of the drama. Since the first night Mr. Fisher has improved in ease, in jollity, and in general command of the situation, and his *Falstaff* is now exceedingly enjoyable. It is, of course, the more so by reason of the finish and neatness of its surroundings. All the parts are acted neatly and some of them finely. The comedy, as every one knows, is excessively difficult. The people are all "characters," in the close technical sense of the stage. It does not do to star *Bardolph*, or "Ancient" *Pistol*, or even *Nym*. *Mine Host of the Garter* is a great man in himself. Both the *Welsh Parson* and the *French Doctor* are creations of delicate and exacting humor. The fine varieties of idiocy in *Shallow* and *Slender* must be adroitly marked and contrasted. The "Merry Wives" themselves, with their diverse-tempered husbands, likewise have their peculiar and subtle differences. *Mistress Quickly* and "Sweet" *Anne Page* are, at least, not merely conventional. All these, and other things, suggest plentiful difficulties. The Fifth-avenue Company have coped with them generally and creditably; and, unlike their attempts on some of the comic works of a later period, they, at least, present in the "Merry Wives" no conspicuous or disastrous instances of failure. Mr. Edwin Forrest has read "Hamlet" and "Othello" in New-York this week, on Tuesday and Friday nights respectively. Both readings have attracted a becoming share of attention. Mr. Forrest's remarkable and, indeed, unique vocal powers, appear to be practically unimpaired, and this fact, of course, has counted for much in assuring his success in a new, to him, field. The reading of "Othello" proved most satisfactory to the greater number of persons; a result partly due to well-known idiosyncrasies of the reader, and in some measure, perhaps, to the prejudices or ear-habits. We believe, however, that the development of certain forms of comic appreciation, as illustrated by Mr. Forrest's treatment of *Roderigo* and *Cassio*, had also a share in determining the preference; the usual range of the tragedian's characters on the stage—with which, of course, the public are most familiar—not affording scope for such displays as, in the hotel parlor, the artist has now afforded. Mr. Forrest proceeds to Boston, we are told, and will read in that city during December. The opening performance at new Niblo's has been deferred until Wednesday evening. The representation of "Lou and Louis" will undoubtedly profit by the increased time allowed for rehearsals. To-morrow, Mr. Daly's new play, founded, of course, on a French model—will be brought out at the Grand Opera House. It is called "Around the Clock," the title being a literal translation of the original caption of the work, which is named "Le Tour du Cadran." At Wallack's, Mr. Sothern continues to appear in "Our American Cousin." "Arrah" is the steady attraction at the Union-square Theatre. The audiences at the Olympic are as large as ever; but the piece lacks sufficient life to draw full houses every evening. "Kenilworth" is to be given, instead of "Aladdin," and "Wedded, Not Johnny Stevenson will re-open as in "The Wandering Dutchman." Mr. W. J. Florence will play in "Eileen Oge" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the afternoon and evening of Thursday next.

Musical.

It is not necessary, after the detailed notice of the several representations of Italian opera which have occurred at the Academy of Music during the week just ended, to refer again to the substantial merits of "Le Nozze di Figaro," or to the two revivals of "Don Giovanni" and "Lucrezia Borgia." Wednesday, as the matinée, Miss Kellogg made, in "Ophelia a la Comiere," an opera the interpretation of which, by the same actress has already been alluded to in this paper. To-night, Miss Kellogg will be heard for the first time this season in "Linda di Chamounix." Tuesday Miss Louise will be applauded in Brooklyn, as Meserve Revives, and Wednesday the gifted prima donna is to re-appear, in this City, and for the last time, for admirable personation of Leonora, in "La Favorita." A concert and operatic performance, at popular prices, is announced at the Academy for the evening of Thursday. Maleby's "Jerusalem" concert will be repeated on the afternoon and evening of Thursday next.

Miscellaneous.

It is not necessary, after the detailed notice of the several representations of Italian opera which have occurred at the Academy of Music during the week just ended, to refer again to the substantial merits of "Le Nozze di Figaro," or to the two revivals of "Don Giovanni" and "Lucrezia Borgia." Wednesday, as the matinée, Miss Kellogg made, in "Ophelia a la Comiere," an opera the interpretation of which, by the same actress has already been alluded to in this paper. To-night, Miss Kellogg will be heard for the first time this season in "Linda di Chamounix." Tuesday Miss Louise will be applauded in Brooklyn, as Meserve Revives, and Wednesday the gifted prima donna is to re-appear, in this City, and for the last time, for admirable personation of Leonora, in "La Favorita." A concert and operatic performance, at popular prices, is announced at the Academy for the evening of Thursday. Maleby's "Jerusalem" concert will be repeated on the afternoon and evening of Thursday next.

Music Notes.

Mr. Collins was last week at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore, and will be followed this week by Mr. Dominick Murray.... Mr. Lester Wallack acts this week at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore.... Miss Aimée and her troupe sang in Baltimore last week.... Mr. John E. Owens acted last week in Detroit.... Edwin Adams appeared once in Watertown last week.... Mr. Dan de Bar was at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans.... Mr. Frederic Robinson, Miss Clara Morris, and Miss Rose Burke are playing at the New-Orleans Varieties.... Camilla Urso's first concert in New-Orleans is advertised in the latter papers.... Mr. Booth acted in Newport and in Providence last week. The Providence *Herald*'s critique on a late performance ran thus: "The popular drama of the day entitled 'Bertha, the Sewing-machine Girl,' was performed at Harrington's Opera-house last evening, with Miss Ada Harland in the title role. The play is a stupendous monument of human genius, and the actors struggled with it as successfully as mere mortals could. The sewing-machines introduced performed their parts with a correctness and fidelity to nature rarely surpassed, and the curtain went down amidst the applause of the audience".... Patti-Marie concerts occurred in Cincinnati last week.... Mrs. Bowers was last week in Nashville.... Miss Maggie Mitchell was at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago, and Miss Charlotte Thompson was at the Academy of Music.... Wednesday and Thursday Mr. Rubinstein's concerts are to occur in Cleveland, and Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault were at the Globe Theatre in Boston.... Miss Cushman was at the Boston Theatre.... Mr. Lawrence Barrett was at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati.... Tuesday and Wednesday Ole Bull was in Richmond.

Foreign Gleanings.

Mme. Sigismund Thalberg has, through the medium of M. Bovy-Lysberg, a citizen of Geneva, presented the Municipal Council of that city with a marble bust of her late husband, the celebrated pianist, in remembrance of his birth, which took place in Geneva in 1811. It is intended to place the said bust on a pedestal in front of the Conservatoire de Musique.... The "Ombre" has been very successfully revived at the Paris Opera Comique.... M. Gounod has conducted the first rehearsal of his private choir, which is to officiate at his forthcoming concerts, to commence soon after Christmas, at St. James' Hall. On this occasion was rehearsed a new series of original part songs by M. Gounod.... Verdi has arrived at Naples, to stay some months. Fraschini, and the impresario Muscila, were at the railway station to meet him.... Cherubini's "Medea" will very shortly be produced at the Berlin Opera.... It is stated, says the *Musical Standard*, that Wagner intends to bring actions against several German newspapers for libels.... Carl Wilhelm, the composer of the "Wacht am Rhein," has received the Order of the Crown of Prussia, third class.... Michaelis, an Italian composer, has written an opera bouffe, in which all the parts are to be played by the fair sex. The title of this queer work is "L'Homme."..... Mr. W. S. Gilbert is at present occupied with a new comedy for Mrs. John Wood, and an opera bouffe, in which Mr. Toole will appear, at the Gaiety next Easter.... The St. James' Theatre, in London, will shortly open under the management of Mr. Richard Mansell, with an adaptation of "Le Pont des Soupirs," one of the earlier of Offenbach's works. Miss Augusta Thomson will assume the principal soprano part.... M. Jules Rivet Hall, author of the famous "Madame Freiner," which was interdicted in Paris, is now discouraged, as he appeals to Italy. His piece is about to be represented at Milan and Turin.... "I Due Foscari" (the Two Galley-Slaves), a new opera by Mauro Lama, has been performed with success at the Goldoni Theatre of Naples.... "I Conti Senza l'Oste," (to reckon without one's host,) a new opera of Tommasoli, had been given at the Teatro Nuovo, of Florence, with considerable success.... M. Larochelle has just ceded to the Cluny Theatre, in Paris, M. Rouer, ex-artiste of the Odéon, and will bid farewell to the public of the left bank in the part of *Cousai Paul*, which he had created in the "Les Inutiles."... The archives of the Monastrium at Salzburg have been enriched by another relic—the bill of the first performance in Vienna of "Die Zauberflöte." A facsimile in pencil lithograph has been published by Herr Albert in Munich, and will, most probably, soon find its way to other European capitals. The bill runs thus: "Today, (Friday,) the 30th of September, 1791, the actors in the privileged Imperial Royal Theatre on the Wieden will have the honor of performing, for the first time, 'Die Zauberflöte,' a grand Opera in two acts, by Emanuel Schikaneder." Then comes a dash, after which the bill goes on thus: "The music is by Herr Wolfgang Amade Mozart, Capellmeister and Imperial Royal Chamber Composer." Herr Mozart, one respected public, and friendship for the author of the piece, will himself conduct the orchestra. There is then another dash, and underneath we read: "The book of the opera, embellished with two quaint engravings on copper, representing Herr Schikaneder in the character of *Papageno*, and executed from the true costume, may be purchased at the Treasury of the theatre for thirty kreuzers." Then comes again another dash, followed by: "Herr Gayl, at Hall-gasse, No. 241, and Herr Hoffmann, Seventh-street, have themselves taken that they have vested with all possible artistic zeal, according to the plan of the piece laid down for them." Lastly, we read: "The prices of admission are the same as usual, and the entertainment commences at 7 o'clock."

The Italian Emigrants—Investigation by the Italian Consul.

Signor Bagnotti, the Italian Vice-Consul at this port, spent a couple of hours in Castle Garden, yesterday forenoon, examining into the alleged frauds said to have been practiced on the 200 emigrants who landed here on the 12th inst. from Italy. Several of the emigrants were understood by the interpreters to assert that they had been forced, after taking their passages to Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and other places in South America, to go to New-York. The only case of that kind discovered by Signor Bagnotti was that of the man Nicola Grappoli. He had taken passage to Montevideo, and, while traveling by way of Paris to Havre, was arrested because unprovided with a passport, and having in his possession a large knife. While detained he was robbed of his money and took away his passage. When he reached Havre, he (also) found that he was forced on board the Holland and obliged to come to New-York. In all the other cases examined into by the Vice-Consul no deception had been practiced, except in the matter of persuading that work was easily obtained, and that the wages given to unskilled labor was much higher than it really is. The great majority of the emigrants had the intention of coming to America, and were indifferent, so to the particular part, provided they could secure work. The names of the emigrants were entered, and, according to the emigrants the false representations were taken by Signor Bagnotti, and will be forwarded to the Italian Government. Those of the emigrants who are without money, the Commissioners of Emigration sent, yesterday, to Ward's Island, until they can procure employment.

One of the emigrants, Peter Vincenzo, aged forty years, who had been a merchant of some rival in this port—died yesterday, at No. 6 Mott-street. No medical aid was given the man, and his body was taken by the Department of Charities and Corrections for interment.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

BIBLE AND NO CREEDS.—OSCAR HIMMELSBACH, 1,078 Third-av., between 57th and 58th sts., will sell a Bible with Concordance, Maps, Dictionary, Family Record, &c., for $1 50; Bible without Concordance, $1; Bible without Concordance, Maps, Dictionary, Family Record, &c., $1; Bible without Concordance, Maps, Dictionary, Family Record, &c., 75c.; Bible without Concordance, Maps, Dictionary, Family Record, &c., 50c.; Bible without Concordance, Maps, Dictionary, Family Record, &c., 25c.; Bible without Concordance, Maps, Dictionary, Family Record, &c., 10c.; Bible without Concordance, Maps, Dictionary, Family Record, &c., 5c.; Bible without Concordance, Maps, Dictionary, Family Record, &c., 1c.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT NOTES, at the AMERICAN BIBLE DEPOSITORY, 10 Astor-place, near Broadway. Open daily and evening

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SPT. 23.

By Judge Freedman.

William Fitch vs. Thomas Carty et al.; order granted.

William Wands vs. Charles A. Perrine; 30th September on payment for retainer.

By Chief-Justice Sanford.

Miller vs. Smith; case recommended for argument.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Theodore F. Sarring vs. Ferdinand Schneider; both defendants to be opened; order to be settled on notice.

Jacob Levy vs. Oliver A. Burgess; David Wolf vs. Aaron Jacob; see opinions with Clerk.

In the matter of Solomon Jacobs; motion denied.

John Ryan vs. James J. Phalen et al.; proceedings dismissed. With $10 costs.

Robert Bonnie vs. Nicholas B. Lamar; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SPT. 23.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Butler vs. White; jurisdictional adjournment to Nov. 25, to allow of the authorities to be substituted and to justify.

White vs. Whitemore; motion denied.

Acers vs. The American National Bank; injunction continued on terms.

Dodge et al. vs. Metzger; motion denied.

Millard vs. Barge; motion denied; injunction dissolved.

Drisdale vs. Wexler; motion denied.

O'Gorman vs. Kanack; see decision.

Clark vs. Clark; motion denied.

J. Stolcke vs. Stolcke; judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 273.—Dillon *vs.* United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Dillon claimed, under the Captured and Abandoned Property act, the proceeds of 322 bales of cotton, captured at Savannah, in 1865. Then residing in New-York, he owned 125 shares of the stock of a cotton house in Savannah; and to protect his interest, in April of that year made a deed, acknowledged in New-York, conveying his shares to one Cohen, a personal friend residing in Savannah. In form, the deed was an absolute one. Even a dividend on these shares, collected by Cohen, he harnessed the cotton in question. Prior to collecting the dividend, Dobbin had purchased the cotton with his own funds, but afterward transferred it to the credit of the two shares. The Court found that Dillon was a loyal citizen, but held that the deed was void, and Cohen's sale vested no title in Dillon to the cotton. It is here insisted that the purpose of the deed was simply to cover and protect the property of Dillon, as a loyal citizen, from seizure or confiscation by the enemy, and that as Cohen acted only as a friend, and never having claimed any beneficial interest, he still remains the principal in the law of nations created by the transaction. It is submitted that there is nothing to show that the agency was created on fraudulent sale, and that the Court found that the act of Cohen in selling was a loyal act.

C. H. Hill for Government; S. Carlisle and McPherson for claimant.

No. 282.—*Jones, Assignee, &c., vs. Putnam.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Maine.—This was a proceeding by the assignee to recover of Jacob Putnam, Jr., certain lands in Maine, alleged to have been conveyed to him by Putnam, sr., in fraud of the rights of his creditors. The Circuit Court sustained a demurrer of the defendant's to the bill, and dismissed the bill. The appeal main-tains that the decree should be reversed, because it was contrary to the decision in the case reported on the first and 2d hearings in accordance with which it was alleged that the Court erred in holding the conveyance valid, and in ruling that an assignee cannot maintain an action to set aside a fraudulent conveyance made before the passage of the Bankrupt law.

James C. Beckwith for appellant; appellee not appearing.

The Aubrie Murder Trial.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case of Emil Aubrie, on trial for the murder of his wife, was continued before Judge Bedford and a jury. The following witnesses were examined by the defense: Neel Bedani, Asarus Wagnes, John H. Killiaren, J. B. Tichnan, Thos. Vignon, Joseph Strauss, Henry Cordier, Natalie Grenbaeck, Mario Bayard, Dr. Henry Goulaud, and Dr. Thad. M. B. Cross, assistant Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases, Bellevue College and New-York State Hospital. The latter witness testified that he thought the prisoner insane at the time of his examination of him, in the Tombs, of never the present month. He was suffering from congestion of the brain, was very excitable, always talking of his wife, &c. Dr. Goulden, for five years head of an insane asylum in Paris, testified that he also had examined the prisoner and thought him insane. The Court adjourned until Monday at 11 A. M.

Statistics for the Week.

Eighteen hundred and forty-one arrests were made by the Police in this City last week.

There were reported last week, 439 deaths, 480 births, and 178 marriages, showing a decrease of 5 deaths and 54 marriages, and an increase of 39 births over last week. Ten deaths were from small-pox, and 6 new cases were reported during the week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 28 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $1,195. Insurance, $113,450. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 9; foul chimneys, 8; sparks set fire to curtain, 1; gas-pipe, 2; improperly constructed furnace, 1; kerosene lamp, 1; liquid lamp, 1; overheated furnace, 1; overheated heater, 1; spontaneous combustion, 2.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. TAKING effect Nov. 4, 1872. Trains leave foot of Courtlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4:30, 6:30, 8 P. M.

For Hillsdale Park, Bogota, Dundee Lake, Market st. (Passaic), and Riverdale—7, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4:30, 6:15, 6:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Lodi, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:15, 6:30 P. M.

For Ridgewood—7, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4:30, 6:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Metuchen, Spring Junction, Hamburg, Deckertown and Unionville—7, 9 A. M., 1:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Middletown, Port Jervis, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—7, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

Returning leave Ellenville 7:40 A. M.; 2:40 P. M. Liberty Falls, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 P. M. Bloomingburg, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Middletown, 9:05 A. M., 3:47, 5:45 P. M. Unionville, 6:05, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 7:05 P. M. West Bloomingdale, 6:15, 6:35 A. M., 1:30, 4:37 P. M. Wortendyke, 6:28, 6:48 A. M., 1:43, 4:50 P. M. Hillsdale, 6:37, 6:57 A. M., 1:52, 4:59 P. M. Paterson, 6:55, 7:15, 9:30 A. M., 2:10, 5:16, 6:18, 7:36 P. M.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

* To Middletown and Port Jervis daily. † Does not stop at Lodi.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave Brooklyn fifteen minutes later):

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Intermediate Stations.

10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.

2:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.

3:30 P. M., Hempstead, Greenport, and Locust Valley Express, through to Greenport (Sun. Says.)

4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.

5:30 P. M., Jamaica and Rockaway Express.

6:30 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Hinsdale with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

DANCING.

A. BOSWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

AT NO. 923 8TH-AV.,

Twice a week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening, Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

TENBOOM'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Lyceum Hall, No. 702 6th-av., Masonic entrance.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. for days and hours, send or call for circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 8 6TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NOW OPEN.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DURAND'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Day and Evening Classes. All dances taught in few quarters; six in six private lessons.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. BLAKER.—STEAM MARBLE AND SLATE WORKS, 24 and 26 Howard-st., Nos. 134 and 136 Mercer st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. BLAKER & CO.—MARBLE WORKS, 24 and 26 West 23d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, and interior ornamentality at very low prices.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANçaise, ayant eu trois bonnes années, robuste, active, sans enfants, désire une place; excellentes références de Paris et New-York. S'adresser au 3, 4d étage, rue Saint-Thomas, dans l'après-midi.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WILLing to do some chamber-work and washing, and assist herself generally useful. Apply from 9 to 3 o'clock, at No. 60 East 8th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED.—A LADY FOR AN OCCASIONAL course; send specimen of writing, and address to DOLLARS, Box No. 159 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree, dated September 27, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Martin E. Journey is complainant, and the said Joseph C. Butler and others are defendants, and also said Junction Railroad Company, Mortgagee, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles S. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned, the Commissioner named in said decree, will on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court House of said County, in the City of Marion, Kenosha, Shelby, Ende, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, the said two decrees, which all are consolidated and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,

Receiver and Commissioner to Sell.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Salesroom. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 22, 23, and 25, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a very valuable PRIVATE LIBRARY of choice ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, including Dunlop's "Prose Fictions"; Lingard's "History of England," five volumes; Blade's "Life of Caxton," two volumes; Stafford Gallery, two volumes, folio; "Royal Gallery of Art," folio; Daniel's "Rural Sports"; Pictorial Works of Hogarth, four volumes, folio; "Cervantes de Salas," colored plates, twenty volumes; "Appleton's Cyclopædia," sixteen volumes, half morocco, &c.; also, many rare works of French Literature, Theology, Literature, Arts, and Classics in French Conversation and Languages, will commence ready. Books on exhibition.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of P. DOWLING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at No. 18 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, by Aaron Clarke, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., the following assets of the estate of said P. Dowling, to wit: One lot of boots and shoes, uppers, one lot of shoe machinery; one lot of shoe findings, leather, skins, boxes, &c.

Terms cash, in United States gold, as required by the Court. Catalogues to be furnished on day of sale.

J. E. PRAY, Assignee.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON SQUARE (SOUTH).

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

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No. 23 Madison-av.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 3½ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 478 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

MISS STERRY'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 40th-st., corner 4th-av., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MRS. WHEDON'S morning class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and Classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHABRONNE'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 45th-st., corner 4th-av. (Grand Boulevard, Faubourg, Paris.)

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Broadway, corner 32d-st., down-town, No. 49 Bowery. Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, twenty-four writing lessons, $10. Ladies specialties in book-keeping and penmanship.

AN ENGLISH LADY AS GOVERNESS in a first-class family; speaks French and English. DRAWING, OIL PAINTING, Pastel; piano, organ. Address M. P., care of Mr. Christern, No. 77 University-place.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 33d-st., between 5th and Madison-avs.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BRENDAN, late of the University, at 136 West 41st; prepares for College.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal C. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 239 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A TUTOR COMPETENT TO PREpare a young man for college; hours between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Address PETER FAY, New-York Stock Exchange.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times's Up-Town Office,

No. 241 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av

And the Times's Down-Town Office,

No. 30 Park-row, corner of Ann-st.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COLORED RESPECTABLE BOOY, AT NO. 6 East 16th-st.—Several first-class colored women as cooks, chamber-maids, and laundresses; also, a first-class coachman and waiter just arrived from the South.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO colored girls; the cook is a good cook, just from the country; one an excellent plain cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid, seamstress, and nurse. Apply for three days at the Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 19 Broadway.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer in a small family. City or country. Apply for three days at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 19 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN EXPERT DRESSmaker wishes families' patronage; suits made from $10 upward; cloaks and evening dresses; will call at residence. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box 2,000 Call for Miss Britton, No. 224 6th-av., near 20th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPONSIBLE young American widow, to do house-work in a small family, or upstairs work; best reference. Call on Monday at the corner of 39th-st. and 9th-av., over drug-store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDish girl; speaking English, in this City or Brooklyn, as first-class seamstress; can do fine shirts, or near-by sewing and mend. Apply for three days at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 19 Broadway.

WASHING.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES families or gentlemen's washing; country home, and terms moderate. Enquire Jackson, No. 224 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

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PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT porter or accountant. Address J. G., Box No. 154 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man, as waiter, coachman or groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has first-class reference from present employer. Apply for three days at No. 3 Broadway, Room No. 11.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRIVate first-class private family; the best of City references given. Address A. B., Box No. 848 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A private family as waiter; thoroughly understands the duties. Address J. C., Box Master, 770 6th-av.

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T. G. BELLEW,

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NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Show Ware-rooms Below.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

E. H. CRAWFORD & BRO. & CO., 148 Chambers-st.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE AND CABINETS,

PARLOR SUITES,

CHAMBER SUITES,

DINING-ROOM SUITES,

MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment at every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTRESSES & BEDDING,

at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

Warerooms by Receiver's order, 16 Spruce-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Johnson, Burns & Co.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 25, the balance of their Fall and Winter importations of

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

at 25 per cent less than gold cost.

FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

Re-reduced from 25.

50 per cent below cost.

Re-reduced from 25.

A large assortment of Black Velvet Bonnets and Hats—some of them elegantly trimmed—with Ostrich Plumes and Fancy Feathers, from $5 to $15 each.

We would call special attention to our

MOURNING DEPARTMENT,

where ladies will find the best brands of Courtaulds's English Crape, manufactured in the most unique designs for full mourning purposes.

Black Crape and Silk Bonnets and Hats from $7 to $15 each.

We give our very best attention to all special orders for this department.

ROUND HATS.

Ladies', misses', and Children's Felt, or Velvet Hats, untrimmed, in great variety, at 37½, 50, 62½, 75, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, and $3 each.

A fresh and elegant lot of Felt Hats, in all the fashionable shapes, at 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, and $3 each.

A large assortment of French Flowers for millinery purposes, at 25 per cent below cost.

RIBBONS.

Our own importation, warranted all silk.

200 Cartons No. 12 Colored Gros Grain, at 62c.

200 cartons No. 16 Colored Gros Grain, at 75c.

Black all silk Satin Ribbons, 3½ in., $1 37 and $1 75 per yard, reduced from $2 50, $3 00, and $4 00.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

A large assortment of elegant French Flowers for weddings and Evening Dresses, also arranged as wreaths, very low prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co.,

Nos. 24 and 26 East 14th-st., Union-square.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACES.

Johnson, Burns & Co.,

UNION-SQUARE.

In order to make room for a large stock of goods now arriving for the Holidays, have made still further reductions on all their Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs and Embroideries.

BLACK THREAD LACES.

40c. per yard, reduced from 60c.

65c. per yard, reduced from 75c.

$1 per yard, reduced from $1 25.

$1 25 per yard, reduced from $1 50.

$1 50 per yard, reduced from $2.

$1 75 per yard, reduced from $2 10.

All prices upward reduced in the same proportion.

FRENCH GUIPURE LACES.

20 pieces 36c. per yard, worth $1 00; also very choice patterns at $1 10, $1 15, $1 25, $1 50, $1 65, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and upward—Great Bargains.

YAK LACES.

An invoice of Black and Colored Yak Laces, in all the new shades, at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 per yard—just opened.

LACE VAILS

in all the new shapes in great variety; also new patterns in Spanish Lace and Applique.

A large assortment of Black Lace Goods in entire due qualities, at 25, 50, 62½, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2—LESS THAN GOLD COST.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

15,000 yards of Hamburg Edgings, purchased at the auction sales, from 40c. to $1 per yard—the greatest bargains ever offered.

Embroidered sets, 75c. and upward.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Choice goods in Ladies' and Gentlemen's initialed Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 00 and $4 50 per dozen. Also several job lots of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, slightly soiled, at a reduction of 50 per cent below the usual cost of importation.

Johnson, Burns & Co.,

NOS. 24 AND 26 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

Johnson, Burns & Co.,

UNION-SQUARE.

Having purchased an importer's stock of

ENGLISH TERRY UNDER-WEAR

at a large discount, will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 25, the following goods in their

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

at a reduction of twenty-five per cent, from former prices.

Ladies' Merino Vests, low neck, at 75c., 87c. and $1.

Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, at $1, $1 37 and $1 50.

Ladies' Merino Drawers at $1, $1 25 and $1 50.

Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, at 75c.

Misses' Merino Pantalettes and Drawers, 50c., 62½, and 75c.

Boys' Merino Vests, 50c., 62½ and $1 25.

Boys' Merino Pantalettes, 75c., 87c. and $1.

Men's Merino Vests and Drawers, at $1, $1 25, and $1 50.

Men's English Canton Flannel Drawers of superior quality and finish, at $1 per pair.

Men's Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers, extra fine, at $2 50.

Men's Merino and Wool half Hose, 25c. per pair.

Ladies' and Children's Plain and Fancy Wool Hosiery at reduced prices.

REDUCTION IN GLOVES.

The balance of Kid Gloves reduced to $1, $1 12, and $1 25.

Corrugelaces, two button, 62.

Corrugelaces, one button, 50.

Lisle thread, embroidered, Mitten Gloves in Cloth, Kid, Cadi, Dog, and Buckskin, used exclusively for ladies, gents, and children at very low prices.

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPART.

A large assortment of Fine Shirts on hand, and made to order, all guaranteed. Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, &c. Plain and Embroidered Shirt Bosoms to order Neatly and at very low prices.

UMBRELLAS.

125, 26-inch Gingham Umbrellas, steel frame, at $1 25, worth $1 75.

50 dozen English Alpaca Umbrellas at $2, worth $2 50.

Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, $4 50, $4 75, and $5 00. Gents' Silk Umbrellas, $5 50, $6, and $7 50.

Johnson, Burns & Co.,

NOS. 24 AND 26 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF 20TH-ST.

Have now opened their Fall importations of

SILK TRIMMED GARMENTS.

In Velvet, Cloth, Silk and Fur Cloaks.

Embroidered Camel's Hair and Cashmere Polonaise, Camel's Hair Cloth, English Navy Blue Waterproof Cloths, and other new Clothings.

FUR TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Morning Wrappers, Misses' Cloaks and Suits; Dresses in cashmere of every description, very showy and beautifully made.

The best French Corsets and Boudier's Kid Gloves.

BONNET AND BELLON'S BEST

BLACK SILKS,

AT MUCH LESS THAN MARKET RATES.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

900 BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.

Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 25,

One case PARIS VELVET CLOAKS,

From $75 to $100,

To which they invite special attention.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

COMPRISING AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF SCARCE AND CURIOUS BOOKS ON THE HISTORY, THE CUSTOMS OF NEW-YORK, ILLUSTRATED WORKS AND CHOICE SPECIMENS, BY BLAKE, DORE, TURNER, DARLEY, &c., BOOKS ON THE FINE ARTS, Poems, Gift Books, Bindings, and many Other Works of Great Rarity.

To be sold at auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 25 and 26, BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 678 and 680 Broadway, New-York. Sale to commence at half o'clock each evening.

THE EARLIEST BOOK OF ITS KIND in the world is DR. FOOTE'S PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, published by the MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st. The author is a well-known and successful practitioner of this City, and his book, which is now in the 50th thousand of its 32d common-sense way is appreciated by thousands of delighted readers of the book throughout the country. To be had, PLAIN HOME TALK is twenty-fifth fully printed and bound in 54 one-volume and 1,000 octavo pages, and is one of the most available books for a holiday gift that can be found. Price $2 25; to be had of any agent or of the publishers. Agents wanted every where. Circulars with terms free.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,

RETAIL,

No. 209 PEARL-STREET,

Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

FRANKENFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 24 6th-av., corner 16th-st., and No. 323 4th-av. corner 26th-st.—American watches, solid silver and Sheffield silver-plated ware; Bronzes, Americus, and cutlery of all kinds. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN

SILKS	SEAL-SKIN SACQUES,
DRESS GOODS,	FLANNELS,
CLOAKS,	DOMESTICS,
SHAWLS,	HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FURS,	UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WALKING COSTUMES,	MILLINERY,
MISSES' SUITS,	CORSETS, SKIRTS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,	LINENS,
MISSES' SACQUES,	BLANKETS,
BOYS' SUITS,	COMFORTABLES, &c., &c.

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.

GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

respectfully announce to their customers and public GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

RIBBONS.

20c. to 12, COLORED GROS GRAIN, all silk, 62c.

25c. to 16, COLORED GROS GRAIN, all silk, 62c.

25 cartons 5-inch COLORED SASH RIBBONS, all silk, 50c., worth $1 25.

20 cartons 6-inch COLORED WATERED SASH RIBBONS, $1.

100 cartons 6 and 7 inch WATERED VELVET SASH RIBBONS, 75c. and $1. Goods which cost in gold $1 25 and $1 75 per yard.

50 cartons 6 and 7 inch BLACK SASH RIBBONS, all silk, 75c. and 87c.

ROMAN SASHES.

FANCY SASHES.

FANCY WATERED SASHES.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 25,

WILL REDUCE THEIR PRICES

OF

ROUND HATS.

40 dozen FELT HATS, at 50c.

200 dozen FINEST QUALITY FELT HATS, $1 62.

100 dozen TRIMMED FELT HATS, $2 and $2 50.

75 dozen SILK VELVET HATS AND BONNETS, $2 50.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S ROUND HATS IN SILK, VELVET AND FELT, IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

LACES.

Splendid assortment of BLACK FRENCH GUIPURE, BLACK FRENCH THREAD, VALENCIENNES, &c.

BLACK THREAD BARBS, POINT GAZE AND POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CAPES, SETS AND BARBS, &c.

The newest novelties in made-up LACE GOODS for evening wear, made up and to order.

A SPECIALTY OF CHILDREN'S LACE CAPS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LACE VAILS, IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

Will offer extraordinary bargains in

VELVETS.

20 pieces BLACK SILK VELVET, $2 50, $2 75, and $3.

25 pieces BLACK SILK VELVET, $3 25, $3 75, and $4.

27-inch BLACK SILK VELVET, $4 75, reduced from $6.

We are now offering a line of BLACK SILK VELVETS, bought at recent auction sales.

COLORED SILK VELVETS, in all the newest shades.

WINDSOR TIES.

500 dozen WINDSOR TIES, 50c.

1,000 dozen WINDSOR TIES, finest goods made, 62c.

500 dozen ROMAN TIES, 50c.

CRAPE DE CHINE SCARFS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

OSTRICH PLUMES,

JET ORNAMENTS.

We have now open the largest and most complete stock of MILLINERY and LACE GOODS ever offered at retail in the City.

The above goods selected with special care for fine City trade.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

Nos. 327 and 329 6th-av. and 20th-st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL ADD

ON MONDAY, NOV. 25,

TO THEIR UNRIVALED COLLECTION OF SILKS,

A FULL LINE OF 22-INCH COLORED SILKS at 87½c.

1 CASE 22-INCH EXTRA CASHEMIRE FINISH IN THE NEWEST NONDESCRIPT SHADES, PEACOCK, BLUE, BRONZE, RESEDA, $2 75.

STRIPED SILKS IN COLORS AND BLACK AND WHITE, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 and $2 50.

WE PARTICULARLY REQUEST INSPECTION OF OUR CELEBRATED AND MAGNIFICENTLY-ASSORTED STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, HAVING NOW IN STOCK ON HAND THE WELL-KNOWN MAKES OF

BELLON, from $1 25 to $5 00.

GOUBD CORDEVEUX, from $1 50 to $5 00.

QUINCHEZ, SAP DE FRANCE, $2 62 to $5 00.

PONCET'S CACHEMIRE EXTRA, $2 50 $3.

BONNET GROS GRAIN, $1 25 TO THE FINEST MANUFACTURED.

MACOY'S BATIN FINISH, $2 25, $2 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, NOV. 25,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES, THREAD AND GUIPURE COLLARS AND SLEEVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, AND CAPES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,

AT DECIDED BARGAINS.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF VAL LACES, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURGH EDGINGS.

INSERTIONS AND BANDS IN NEW PATTERNS.

EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS,

COLLARS, SLEEVES, AND TIES.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF LADIES'

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF RIBBONS, TIES, ROMAN SASHES, &c. &c.,

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 25,

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

PARIS BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,

HAVING BEEN PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES, AND ARE ABLE TO OFFER THEM AT NEARLY ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL VALUE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

NOW OFFER,

IN THEIR

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' WALKING SUITS, IN SILK, SATEEN, CASHMERE AND SERGE.

LADIES' EVENING DRESSES, IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS

IN ALL THE

LATEST STYLES.

TEA GOWNS, MORNING WRAPPERS,

LADIES' TROUSSEAUX,

&c. &c.

A LARGE LINE OF

FRENCH UNDERCLOTHING,

RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

OFFER IN THEIR

FUR DEPARTMENT,

SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS AND BOAS.

ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS FROM $65 to $85.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER FOX SETS AND TRIMMINGS.

RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, LINX, AND ALASKA SABLE SETS, AT LOW PRICES.

TRIMMING FURS, CUT AND WIDTH, IF ALASKA SABLE, BLACK CONEY, SEAL-SKIN, MINK, ASTRAKHAN, SWANS' DOWN, WHITE CONEY, &c. &c.

CHILDREN'S WHITE COMFIT CLOAKS, AND FURS OF ALL KINDS.

HENDIA CASSEL'S HAIR SOAPS.

Will open a splendid assortment

ON MONDAY,

At HENDELL,

No. 39 East 20th-st.

SEVENTH PATTERN BAZAAR.—No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st-sts., New Designs. Compare our styles with SUIT IN-FORTHE before you buy. Patterns FITTED to the form, and warranted perfect. Come early in the day.

DRY GOODS.

FIRE!

EIGHTH-AV. EIGHTH-AV. NINTH-AV. EIGHTH-AV.

THE FLIGHT OF FASHION.

MEAD 14TH-ST. MEAD 15TH-ST. MEAD 16TH-ST.

ON MONDAY, NOV. 25,

we will offer our entire stock of Goods at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for our immense assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS AND TOYS,

which can now be seen

Fronting the City Entrance Arcade.

Due notice of our

GRAND HOLIDAY OPENING

will be given in next week's papers.

VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.

We desire to call special attention to our

Velvet Department, which is now fully stocked with all grades of Velvets and Velveteens, the prices of which will be found the cheapest in the City. We have reduced the prices of every grade.

Our 62c 8t Velveteen reduced to 75c.

Our $1 25 Velveteen reduced to $1.

Our elegant superfine black Velveteen, always sold at $1 50, reduced to $1 25. This is a special bargain.

BLACK SILK BONNET AND TRIMMING VELVETS,

best grades, reduced to $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, and $3 per yard.

CLOAK VELVETS.

Fine Black Cloak Velvet, heavy silk face, linen back, full 22 inches wide, reduced to $2, worth $3.

Very fine Black Cloak Velvet, warranted all silk face and back, full 24 inches wide, reduced to $2 75, worth $3 50.

Super-fine black All-silk Cloak Velvet, of Messrs. Isaac's Guinet's manufacture, at $3, worth $4.

Best, extra fine All-silk Cloak Velvet, very best grade manufactured by Guinet & Co., at $4, sold all over at $5 per yard.

We cordially invite an examination of our Velvets, without reference to purchase.

BARGAINS

in

COLORED VELVETS AND VELVETEENS, PLUSHES,

SILKS, SATINS, VALOURS, TURQUOISE SILKS,

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

SILK FRINGES, BUTTONS, LOOPS, ORNAMENTS, &c.,

all at greatly reduced prices.

LACES.

Desirous of compressing our goods into the least possible space, in order to make room for our stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS AND TOYS,

we have determined even to reduce all our Real Guipure Laces from our former well-known prices, already acknowledged to be the cheapest in the City.

Best quality Real Guipure Lace, 1½-inch wide, reduced to 20c. yard.

Best quality Real Guipure Lace, 1¾-inch wide, reduced to 25c. yard.

Our 75c. Patterns reduced to 50c. and 62c. yard.

Our $1 Patterns reduced to 75c.

Best quality full 3 inches wide, reduced to 87c. per yard.

Elegant selection of wider Patterns, up to 9 inches wide, all proportionably cheap.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Real Guipure Lace, over 9 inches wide, richest design and texture, at $7, worth fully $12.

8TH-AV.	Ladies intending to purchase Real Guipure Lace will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our very elegant assortment. We import the Goods direct from the European manufacturers, warrant the quality to be the very best, and guarantee our prices to be the most reasonable in the City.	8TH-AV.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE PORTIETH PARALLEL FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 128 miles; through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at Decatur with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West Road in a belt over eighty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 1,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. 14 owns, also, 20,000 acres of Farming lands.

The Company is building this road with cash furnished by the stockholders, aided by liberal donations about the line.

EIGHTY-FIVE miles, completing the Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, and opening the Coal Fields, will be finished, equipped, and running in January next; the remainder of the line is soon to move the crops in 1873.

The following well-known bankers and capitalists are large stockholders in the Company:

W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION,) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK DODGE & CO., T. & W. SELIGMAN, VISSARD, POOTS & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia; and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government tax. Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

SINKING FUND

Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best securities offered.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit whatever sums they may desire, as this city has not, except State and other Trust Funds, any limit to its balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Exchange and Government Securities, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

Orders by mail or telegraph will receive the same prompt attention as if the parties were present.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

NO. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1872.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS DUE 1902.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend to the stockholders of record on the 20th inst. of Seven per Cent. Convertible Bonds; which bonds were for $1,000 each, bearing date Nov. 1, 1872, and payable in Gold in twenty years with interest payable half in June and half in December of each of those months, United States taxes, with the right of conversion at any time between Nov. 1, 1877, and Nov. 1, 1877, at 85 per, into the Capital Stock of the Company; with a provision that the said Bonds shall be redeemed at the option of the Company at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of issue, on giving six months' notice to the holders of the Bonds, and to secure the payment of any other of its obligations. These Bonds could not be included in such mortgage. The Bonds were issued to be registered in the name of the owner, persons or firms holding the same, deemed from time to time.

The Company will receive said Bonds at par in payment for the stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, recently in an effort to obtain a majority of which the Company was compelled to purchase an injunction. The amount of bonds placed was largely subscribed for by the stockholders, many of whom were prevented taking their pro rata, who would otherwise have desired to secure them. Only $1,000,000 of the issue have been disposed of, and the Company have reserved the remaining $2,000,000 of the issue, so that parties who were not successful in securing a portion of the present issue will have the privilege of taking the remaining $2,000,000 at par, paying also the interest from Nov. 1. Certificates will be ready for delivery on or about Nov. 30, the earliest subscriptions being first delivered.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
ADAM NORRIE,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
FREDERICK H. JOHNSTON,
SIDNEY DILLON,
Finance Committee.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 115 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, when the polls will remain open between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 25 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

WM. M. BRAINARD, Secretary.

CASH ONE WISHING TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage, on first-class city property, without commission, can hear of an opportunity at which interest will be paid semi-annually, and principal secured upon unincumbered real estate in each case. E. L. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the holders of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company's stock that the books of the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Mining Company, No. 24 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 102 and 104 2d-av., corner 50th-st.

Interest commences on deposits of $5 and upwards on the first days of MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER and DECEMBER, from 1st to 10th. Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, also from 6 to 8 P. M.

CHARLES ROSENKRANZ, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCANTILE UNION EXPRESS CO.
NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) dollars per share, payable on the 24 day of January, 1873, at the office of the Company, free of the tax of the United States, to the holders of the stock at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 7th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 24 day of January next, at 10 A. M.

J. H. MAAS, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A LL OWNERS OF PROPERTY WHO WISH TO SELL a part of this City, especially upon the Dyckman estate, who will sell for less than $1,000 per lot, $2,100, will please send location, price, terms, &c., to POTTER BROTHERS,
No. 4 and 6 Warren-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FOUR HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED houses to let for the winter, or longer to private parties; desirable locations. Parents of OGDEN & CLARK, (late Ward & Ogden,) Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 9 37TH-ST., a shallow recess, No. 139 2d-av., corner 19th-st., No. 21 20th-st., thirteen rooms; all near 42d-st. Apply to E. D. READ, No. 125 Main-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Connecticut and Naugatuck Railroad.—The Steamer HOUSATONIC leaves Communipaw at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND SPRINGFIELD.—The Steamer CHARTER OAK leaves Pier New-Haven at 9:45 and 11 P. M., connecting with local trains.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED JULY 10, 1857.

Office, No. 261 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
CASH ASSETS $270,275

DIRECTORS.

W. H. APPLETON,	GR. G. LANDON,
SAML. B. HABCOCK,	JAMES HAWDON,
H. F. SPAULDING,	FRANCIS LELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN,	CYRUS B. LOTHROP,
JOHN D. RIGGS,	ALEX. HADDEN,
JOHN BRYAN,	ANDREW MOWE,
T. R. CODDINGTON,	JOHN F. BYERS,
GEO. COLLINS,	GEO. SEIGMAN,
HENRY COLLINS,	C. PATTERSON,
DAVID DOWS,	C. W. POMEROY,
DENNING DUER,	WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	GUSTAVE REYNARD,
W. H. FOGG,	C. ROPERT,
FREDERICK GAIS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. L. GERARD,	MARCUS SPRING,
JOHN GIBON,	ROBERT TOWNS,
PRESTON H. HODGES,	S. S. STRANAHAN,
REUBEN W. HOWES,	JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES E. TURNER,
A. R. KITCHING,	WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON
LESS THAN $10,000.

Dwellings, Manufactories, Printing-ink, Furniture, and Goods in Fort, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIBON, President.
WM. M. BRADNELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE REPORTER.

"The RESOLUTE has had its share of the unfortunate experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's steadfast friends have never faltered in their confidence, and maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say, either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most liberal and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital $150,000
Assets 240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

All information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES, Respecting Insurance and POLICIES in Companies BURNED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SELLEW,
No. 2 Pine-st., basement.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT.

ESTATE OF DAVID BAHIA, Deceased.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & F. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of WILLIAM KAH, Esq., referee.

VALUABLE LOTS ON WEST 87TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV., 2ND 8TH PORTE RESERVOIR-SQUARE.

LOTS ON 150TH, 151ST, AND 155TH STS., KING'S BRIDGE ROAD AND 9TH-AV.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY:

No. 21 LEONARD-ST.,
No. 402 WASHINGTON-ST.,
No. 115 PRINCE-ST.,

NOS. 121, 123, 125, 127 BLEECKER-ST., BETWEEN SOUTH 4TH-AV. AND WOOSTER-ST. 20 FEET FRONT;

No. 123 BLEECKER-ST., NORTH-WEST CORNER OF WOOSTER-ST.;

No. 403 WEST 27TH-ST.,
NOS. 344 and 346 7TH-AV.,

SALE PEREMPTORY.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and terms of sale at office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

ANDERSON & MAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 94 Wall-st.

HUGH N. CAIN, Auctioneer.

BY HUGH N. CAIN,
No. 9 Pine-st., corner Pine-st.
Real Estate Auctioneer and Broker; Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds at auction; special attention to property put up in lots and subdivisions; also to West Shore property.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee,) the valuable property on the north-west corner Canal and Mulberry sts.

LODI PRINT WORKS IN BANKRUPTCY.—SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell at public auction, assignees in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property known as the Lodi Print Works, including the real estate, fixtures fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms made known on application to the undersigned.
NATHAN HORANT,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 4 Beaver-st., New-York City.

The preceding sale is confirmed, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the same place.
NATHAN HORANT,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Messrs. Cammann & Whitehead, referees in partition, Commence-st., the three five-story brick tenement houses and stores; gas and water in each house. For maps and full particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,
FOR CASH OR IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To Lumber Merchants or Lumber Manufacturers.—A large circular saw and lath mills, and lathe attached, in full operation, with a large custom trade, a handsome cottage, with large garden, with right and a half acres of land, and upon the same, with a fine variety of fruits and flowers. Also, upon said premises are a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and all in good repair, and the same being slightly situated about 100 miles from Jersey City, on or near the New-York and Erie Railroad, about one mile from the depot, supposing that the said mills could be located upon an inexhaustible stream, called the Basket Creek. Also, 600 acres of heavy growing timber, consisting of ash, maple, cherry, beech, black and white birch, and hemlock. Also a contract for several millions feet of lumber at a low figure, whereby a handsome profit can be realized. For particulars inquire of or address JOHN H. KAY, Esq., 48 Nassau-st., Room 3, No. 7 Warren-st., New-York.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, AT A bargain, and in full view of the Hudson River, five acres of nice land, southerly and easterly exposure; close to the elegant residences of Messrs. Shedland, Rodgers, Robert Sandford, Mitchell, and others, being part of the Sheldon estate; price, $2,500 per acre. Map and full particulars with

S. ERNERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, FARMS, houses, lots, and building sites for sale on the line of the Hudson river, Harlem, and New-Haven Railroads; also furnished houses to let by the season or all seasons. Full particulars with

S. ERNERSON, No. 659 6th-av.,
Between 45th and 46th sts.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, and near the depot.—To let, with immediate possession, cottage, containing seven rooms, with all modern improvements; will rent at nominal rent until May or June, or will lease for a term of years, or sell furnished or unfurnished on very easy terms. Owner at S. ERNERSON'S, 659 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—AT WEST ORANGE, N. J., COTTAGE residence, containing eight rooms, bath rooms, furnace, flues, ventilators, marble mantels; land 400 feet front by 200 feet; price, $6,000. Address J. H. E., No. 36 Murray-st.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE THE finest located property, a four-story brick building, 25x70, containing twenty rooms; within one block of depot. Apply at First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

SPECIAL MAPS OF WESTCHESTER County at our office. Property throughout the county for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN,
Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of the first-class makers, including Waters' of very late patterns, for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the interest to be merged in the principal. Second-hand PIANOS, from $75 cash. New rosewood CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, 2 sets reeds, 2 octaves, only $90; new 7-octave Rosewood PIANO, $175; second-hand Grand and Square PIANOS, $50 to $100. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.

AT HAINES BROS.
No. 9 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms.
And several second-hand ones; very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 6 Union-square, (No. 124 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Thorough instruction in all branches of music, by the most eminent Professors, at liberal terms. A Singing Club is now forming. For further particulars and complete prospectus apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. E. DAVIS & SON, No. 9 Seventh-av., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS ORGANIST by a Roman Catholic preferred. Call on or address GEORGE A. RUSSELL, teacher of piano and organ, No. 240 Main-st.

A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE pupils on the piano, to whom particular attention will be given; $10 per term. No. 158 West Forty-fifth.

SHIPPING.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. Tinson, will leave Pier No. 1 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 M. Bills of exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
BUFORD & ROGERS & CO., No. 81 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT AUCTION.—DANIEL D. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, NOV. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the Repository,
No. 76 BROADWAY, (opposite New-York Hotel,)
ELEGANT SECOND-HAND SUSPENSION LANDAU,
Built by Hilton & Goit, of Troy, and imported as a coat of $2,000; nearly new; having been used only a few months; also a fine BROUGHAM, finished in dark color in this City. Also, one of

SUPERB DOUBLE HARNESS,
made to order for Mr. Hilton, imported in a box of iron. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY. No postponement. The finished will be in front of sales-room all day Monday, and also the morning of sale. Horses in selection.

H. G. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF PURE-BRED HORSES, at public auction, by order of Mr. Ramapo Valley, Bergen County, about three miles from Ramsey's Station, and about the same from Suffern's Station, on the Erie Railway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 1872, one very fine bred four and five-year old colts; two yearling filly colts, by fine pure-bred mares, two by Mambrino Chief, and bred by Zeb Ward, of Cleveland, Ohio; one by Alexander, of Kentucky, and raised by James B. Clay. All of the stock is fancy bred; all the pedigrees given on day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock A. M., when conveyances will be made known and attendance given by
H. W. TRACHLIE or H. F. GALLOWAY.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Uptown Office, No. 548 West Broadway, corner 24th-av. And also "Times" West-side Office, No. 96 Greenwich-st., corner of Rit-st. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO LET an elegantly-furnished front parlor-room, or entire second floor, with use of bath; location near Madison-av., convenient to up-town hotels. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address F. O. Box No. 303, New-York.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A portion of rooms, with private table, if desired, to an elderly gentleman or lady, at 207 E. 39th-st., near 2d-av. An unequaled opportunity for a small family who will pay a liberal price for an unexceptionable home. Address P. O. Box No. 423 New-York City.

A PARTY OR PARTIES OF RESPECTABILITY desiring first-class accommodations can secure a genteel up-furnished second floor, with board, with or without private table, by applying at No. 15 East 45th-st. Unquestionable references exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN Brooklyn, on a quiet business ave., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room, with or without board, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, K. T., Box No. 142 Times Office.

No. 417 3RD-ST., WEST.—A REACH-able or elderly gentleman, who would appreciate handsome, well-kept rooms, breakfast, and tea with sunday dinner, if desired, at a home table, may apply as above.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain all particulars as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM B. ONDERDONK, No. 1,197 Broadway.

WE REMEMBER FULL PARTICULARS OF desirable rooms and boarding-houses, and call free. We solicit boarding-houses to patronize us. GENUNG & CO., No. 6 Broadway.

No. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Large, well-furnished rooms (unexpectedly vacated,) with every convenience, single or en suite, with or without private table.

No. 49 EAST 32D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, second and third story front rooms to gentlemen and wives; hot and cold water; also single room.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH-ST.—A handsomely-furnished bedroom to rent, with or without private table; also single rooms. Answer for one week.

No. 49 JANE-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room on second story and hall room to let, with board, in a private family with few boarders; near 8th-av. and Bloecker-st. cars.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT parlor floor, suitable for a large family, or to let with private table in the unobstructed middle house, No. 48 52d-av.; references exchanged.

No. 255 WEST 25TH-ST.—A FRONT room and hall room adjoining, on second floor, southern exposure, with board; unexceptionable reference given and required.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND floor to let, with board, at No. 12 1st-av., with private table if desired; will be let together or separate.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, (SINGLY or connecting,) with board, for a party of gentlemen or married couples; neighborhood central and convenient. Apply at No. 137 West 24th-st.

No. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, A suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor; also, single rooms; with or without board, to suit reliable parties; references exchanged.

TO LET.—HOUSES AND FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; places not otherwise advertised obtained by applying at EVERETT'S BUREAU, No. 660 6th-av.

No. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE COMfortable of assorted home with handsomely-furnished rooms; three-story brick house; one large room for gentleman; references.

No. 75 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 26th-st.—Parlor and bedroom on first floor, to rent, with board; hot and cold water, closets, &c.

No. 335 5TH-AV.—MISS HUSHNELL HAS delightful apartments, with private tables, to rent to families who are not yet located.

No. 41 WEST 33TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—One suite of large, pleasant rooms, on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

No. 49 EAST 21ST-ST.—TO LET, FURnished rooms to gentleman; single or en suite; references required.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a room without board near Union League Club. Address, stating terms, Post-office Box No. 5,686.

No. 26 WEST 19TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, one hall room; also a few table boarders taken; house and table first class.

No. 10 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, rooms suitable for family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A portion of their elegantly-furnished house, No. 10 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 626.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms en suite, or single, to let without board, to gentlemen.

THIRD FLOOR LARGE ROOM, with board; also, upper side room. Apply at No. 45 West 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, at No. 2 Perry-st., between Bleecker and Hudson.

FURNISHED.—A PRETTY, SOUTHERLY sleeping-room, for a gentleman; without meals; first-class private house. No. 55 West 25th-st.

No. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms en suite, or singly, with board.

TWO FINE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR with board. No. 302 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 29TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
A. & P. PLUME, Proprietors.

A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices. ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen. LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

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No. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms en suite, or singly, with board.

TWO FINE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR with board. No. 302 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD.

HENRY MAILLARD,
CONFECTIONER,
Nos. 619 and 621 Broadway,

Has the honor to announce to his customers and the public in general, that he will open on up-town branch establishment on or about Dec. 15, 1872, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, adjoining the ladies' entrance, Madison-square, where he will exhibit an elegant stock of bonbonnières and fancy boxes suitable for holiday presents.

SPECIALTIES.

New bonbons, candy chocolates and Parisian pastry.

MEDICAL.

DR. WILSON, AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, makes a specialty of all chronic diseases. Also removes Tape-worm with head. Refer to Medical Faculty United States Army, Medical Museum, Washington; also, to prominent citizens of New-York, who have been treated by me and cured perfectly. Patricians are invited to call and examine my credentials from Washington, and specimens of Tenia removed by me, and be present during the operation. No. 109 East 9th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S GREAT HIPPODROME.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE GREAT SHOW MANIA.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CIRCUS,
3,000 PEOPLE, 400 HORSES.
THE GORGEOUS AND SENSATIONAL FEATURE IS THE RESCUE OF THE STATE OF THE METROPOLIS.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN BARE-BACK LADIES' RIDER, MISS NINNIE MARKS.
MONTE VERDE, CHARLES DUNBAR, LARRILEE, MILLSOM, MARQUISE, DUNBAR, ROBINSON, LEE, ANTONIO, DAN CASTELLO, ELISE, MENAGERIE, MENAGERIE, MENAGERIE.
FOUR GIRAFFES,
SEA-LIONS, TIGERS, ELEPHANTS, YAKS, ABYSSINIAN LIONS,
SERPENTS, CAMELS, DROMEDARIES, SO-LILLAS, HORNED HORSES,
WARE HOGS, BLANDS, SEALS, MONKEYS,
RHINOCEROS, BISONS,
MUSEUM OF MARVELOUS MECHANISM,
AUTOMATON TRUMPETER,
ORGAN-GRINDER, FLUTE-PLAYER, DRUMMER.
ROARING LION.
HUNDREDS OF MECHANICAL EFFECTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
LIVING CURIOSITIES,
DWARFS, GIANTS, AND SCOUNDRELS.
COME, BUSY, COME!
THE LARGEST HUMAN SERIES IN THE KNOWN WORLD.
ADMISSION, 50 CTS.
TWENTY-FIVE INCHES HIGH.
MADAGASCAR FAMILY OF ALBINOS.
FORMERLY
BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS AT THE OLD PAINTINGS.
WAX FIGURES WITHOUT NUMBER.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
HIPPODROME PERFORMANCE AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.

General admission, including balcony seat in Circus, 50 cents. Children under ten years, 25 cents. Reserved seats in parquet, 25 cents extra. Numbered seats in balcony, 25 cents extra. Children under ten years, half price.

Avoid the crowd by attending the day exhibition.

THANKSGIVING DAY—EXTRA PERFORMANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth Season of Progress and Success.
Every Afternoon and Evening.
MISS NEILSON,
Each Evening (except Saturday) this week will appear in her renowned impersonation of JULIET.
In Shakspeare's grand Tragedy of ROMEO and JULIET.
MR. JAS. W. WALLACK as MERCUTIO.
MR. JOSEPH WHEELOCK as ROMEO.
Produced with all the Original Scenery, Music, Costumes, &c.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.
On SATURDAY NEXT at 2.
MISS NEILSON as ROSALIND
in SHAKSPEARE'S COMEDY OF "AS YOU LIKE IT."
MR. JAS. W. WALLACK as JAQUES.

Owing to other engagements entered into by Miss NEILSON, the number of matinees during her present and most necessarily be very limited.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE.
On THURSDAY NEXT at 2 O'CLOCK.
When will be given the beautiful play of THE STRANGER.
MR. JAS. W. WALLACK as THE STRANGER.
MISS KATE NEWTON as MRS. HALLER.
Seats secured one week in advance at the Theatre, or at Dilman's & Co.'s Manhattan, No. 711 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
LAST NIGHTS
OF
AGNES
which the management will be compelled to withdraw IN THE HEIGHT OF ITS SUCCESS, to make room for the production previously announced in other cities.
THIS WEEK
WILL BE THE
LAST NIGHTS
OF
THE MOST INTENSELY
EXCITING DRAMA
PLAY ever presented to the
New-York Public.
GRAND MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
THE EVENING DAY, NOVEMBER 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Regular prices will rule.
Seats secured two weeks in advance. Box Office open every day from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Doors open at 7:30. Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 11.
In active preparation, for production at the close of Miss Neilson's engagement, Mr. John Brougham's new ROMANTIC COMEDY, entitled "LOUREY'S LOVE," which Mr. CHARLES FECHTER, Miss KELLY, Mr. NEUTAYER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. MARK SMITH, and all the members of the GREAT COMPANY engaged at this theatre will appear.

THEODORE GARDEN THEATRE.
28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
JOHN KOCH.....Proprietor
LOUISE LEUBRAY.....Stage Manager
GRAND OPERA COMPANY
Will give the
FIRST SACRED CONCERT
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 7 o'clock.
Consisting of a most select and attractive programme, with all members of the Opera Company and the
GRAND BERGMANN ORCHESTRA.
CARL BERGMANN.....CONDUCTOR
Grand Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats,

THE GREENVILLE RING.

Frauds in the Accounts of the Finance Committee.

Action of the Citizens Against the Commissioners.

Full Details of the Proceedings—The History of the Ring for the Past Four Years—Further Developments Expected.

For the past four years the citizens of Greenville, N. J., have been afflicted with a perfect "ring." As the residents are mostly wealthy people doing business in New-York, the "ring" was not very vigorously opposed until within the past two years. Some few prominent citizens had protested, but with no good result. The old Town Commission having been appointed by the State Legislature, and that body being composed principally of Democrats, the inhabitants of Greenville, a majority of whom are Republicans, had no voice in the election of their Commissioners. The Commissioners, being cognizant of that fact, made no show of consulting the interests of their fellow-citizens. Taxes were levied, "improvements" made, and debts created in a style worthy of Tammany in its palmiest days.

In the Winter of 1871 a vigorous effort was made to get rid of the ring. It was attended with partial success. A bill passed the Legislature giving the citizens of Greenville the power to elect three Town-Commissioners, and also the power to stop any proposed improvement by remonstrance from two-thirds of the property-holders. The election was held the following April, and, by the assistance of 100 repeaters from New-York, the obnoxious Commissioners were re-elected by a small majority.

The citizens determined to contest the election, and they were confident of being able to prove fraud. Mr. Mathew Armstrong, a merchant of this City, and one of the largest property-owners in Greenville, interested himself in the matter, and soon secured a list containing the addresses of fifty of the men who had voted illegally. Armed with these proofs, Mr. Armstrong went before the Grand Jury, but could not induce that body to take the necessary steps in the matter. After the failure to set aside the election an appeal was proposed to the citizens, and it was not until the Finance Committee made known the tax levy for the present year that the people became thoroughly aroused to the danger of their position. The power vested in the citizens of preventing any "improvement" by a two-thirds remonstrance, had effectually shut off that avenue to plunder. In this connection, it may be stated, as proof that the present movement is not, as asserted by the Finance Commissioners, a party one, the remonstrance whenever made against an improvement was made by much more than two-thirds of the property-holders, and among them many Democrats. But the power to levy taxes and raise interest on the town bonds the Finance Committee still claimed as a sort of inalienable right. Some idea may be formed of the way in which this right was exercised, when it is stated that the present tax of thirty-five cents front feeling on one of the avenues—a tax on which last year was $13, was this year taxed $30. The assessment for improvement of roads was $3 75 a yard. The road for which that assessment was made is nothing but a yellow clay track, with something in the shape of a ditch on either side. During the last road alluded to was a river of red slushy mud. In several instances the tax-rate has been increased over $30 on persons before whose doors there is neither road nor sidewalk. But what particularly raised the ire of the citizens was the requisition on the assessors for a special town tax of $62,000, by the Commissioners of Finance. An indignation meeting was at once held and a committee appointed to examine the books of the Finance Committee. That Committee reported to the Committee of Twenty-seven, appointed by the Indignation meeting, that they had discovered a number of "mistakes" in the books of the Finance Committee, and among others an item of $20,000, of which no account was given. They further stated that on examining the assessments it was discovered that while on the property of the citizens generally the assessments were increased from forty to fifty per cent, on the property of men who are known to be friends of the Finance Committee it was much decreased. This much the Committee had discovered when the Finance Committee refused to permit any further examination of the books. The citizens appointed a committee to wait on the Finance Committee and demand their resignation. This body, which is composed of Messrs. J. C. Seymour, John A. Cadmus, and John Morrell, refused to resign. The next step taken by the Citizens' Committee was to procure warrants for the arrest of the different members of the Finance Committee. Judge Dilloway, of the Committee of Twenty-seven, made an affidavit, charging them with various frauds. Justice Aldridge issued warrants, and on Friday they were arrested. It was expected by the Citizens' Committee that the accused would demand an examination, and that on that examination the books would have to be produced. The members of the Finance Committee, however, waived an examination, and were committed for trial, the bail being placed at $5,000 each. All this was not accomplished without a very bitter feeling growing up between the parties. Threats were made on both sides, and the more hot-headed of the citizens spoke of resorting to violence to oust the Commissioners. The members of the Finance Committee, as soon as they had given bail, sued out warrants for perjury against Judge Dilloway, and that gentleman was arrested yesterday and placed under $2,000 bail. Subsequently warrants for the arrest were procured against Trustee Mulford and others, and it is understood that on these he will be arrested on Monday, when all the charges pending against him will be examined into before Justice Chambers. And thus stands the fight between the Commissioners and citizens of Greenville.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

Lecture by Dr. Buechner at Steinway Hall Last Night—Man Not Descended from Monkeys, but Monkeys from Man.

Dr. Ludwig Buechner, the German naturalist, delivered, last night, at Steinway Hall, his second of a course of four lectures on natural history. The subject was the origin of man, in connection with the theory of the origin and development of life. After explaining the Darwinian theory of the origin of life, the lecturer characterized the hypothesis that man is a descendant of the monkey and the ape as absurd. The highest classes of monkeydom—the gorilla, the chimpanzee and orang-outang were, he said, only our cousins, and there was some satisfaction that these ugly animals were not our ancestors. But there was no doubt that they descended from the same ancestor who was the forefather of man. The origin of man must be looked for in a tropical region, probably Southern Asia or Africa, during the Tertiary period. There is a theory that between Southern Asia and Africa there existed a now sunken continent, called Lemuria, of which there are traces in the numerous islands, where, according to some authors, the origin of man was placed. The ancestor of man was described as a hairy, long-headed animal, with long arms and short legs, which, by the development of the brain and its moral attributes, resulted in the development of man. If the origin of man is placed in the Tertiary period, the time of the origin of man dates to upward many hundreds of thousands of years.

The Staten Island Drainage Act—A Meeting of Dissatisfied Citizens.

The tax-payers of Edgewater, Staten Island, held a meeting on Friday evening, at Smithers' Hotel, to consider the action of Gen. M. Rout, Henry Mandel, and A. V. Conner, Commissioners appointed by Judge Metcalf to superintend the drainage works in the neighborhood. Hon. D. W. Judd, and other prominent gentlemen, were present. Dr. Wm. C. Anderson presided. Mr. Dix gave an account of his connection with the Drainage Commission, and, though he was much in favor of the intended improvements, he did not contemplate, when he signed the application for the undertaking, that the promoters intended such a gigantic scheme.

Mr. Theodore Frean stated that there were persons in the district who were scarcely benefited at all, and who, if they had proceeded in an underhand manner to organize the district, and succeeded in having two of its friends appointed Commissioners. He alleged that Root did not possess the necessary qualifications for the office. His contract price for the drainage works amounted to $400,000, and for extra works he had spent over the sum of $60,000. Frean stated further that the Commissioners were issuing bonds and certificates and selling them at eighty-five and ninety, which would add $15,000 more to the cost. He concluded by urging the people to take such steps as the Government best to protect themselves from the unjust and oppressive taxation about to be imposed on them, which he estimated at $200,000. The job, he said, should be stopped generally if they could, forcibly if they must.

Mr. Judd gave a detailed account of what transpired at Albany last Winter in relation to the Drainage Commissioners' bill. He stated that Mr. Barton urging him (Mr. Judd) to have a law passed to enable the Commissioners to issue bonds. This Mr. Judd refused to do. Mr. Judd stated that the law was a bad one, and he had no doubt it would be repealed at the next session of the Legislature.

Messrs. Frean, Rose, and Post were appointed a committee to wait on the Commissioners and ascertain what had been done, and the probable cost of the improvements, and report at the next meeting to be held on the fifth inst.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Cuban Lady Shot by Her Husband Early Night—Domestic Unhappiness and Separation After Thirty Years of Wedded Life—Flight and Capture of the Assassin.

A terrible domestic tragedy was enacted yesterday, in the private residence No. 317 East Fifty-first-street, caused by continual unhappiness, and which will undoubtedly result in the death of a woman at the hands of her husband. The victim of the latest exhibition of "emotional insanity," as the mania for blood spilling is now termed, is Mrs. Josephine Martin, a Cuban lady, about forty-seven years of age, and the perpetrator is her husband, Francis Martin, a Cuban cigar-maker, about fifty-seven years of age. The family and friends of the parties were unusually reticent in regard to the causes which led to the tragedy and the circumstances attending the shooting, but from what could be learned by the Police and the reporters, it appears that about three years ago Francis Martin and his wife, Josephine, arrived in this City from Cuba. The couple, who had been married for very thirty years, had not lived happily, and after they arrived in this City Mrs. Martin determined that she would not live with her husband any longer. What caused her to take this determination are not known at present, and as the family have refused to give any information on this point, to either the Police or reporters, it cannot be ascertained; but Mrs. Martin took up her abode with a married daughter, living at No. 317 East Fifty-first-street. The son-in-law refused to give his name to the reporter of the TIMES who called at the house during the evening, and said that the family had determined to keep the affair as quiet as possible. He, however, stated that his father-in-law had not done any work since he arrived in this City, but had been supported by his son-in-law and other members of the family. The son-in-law refused, however, to state where his father-in-law had lived. Though Mrs. Martin persistently refused to live with him he was allowed the privilege of visiting her at the residence of his daughter, where she was living, and she took care of his wardrobe, attended to his washing, &c. Martin was in the habit of visiting his wife at least twice a week, and he never saw her but he implored of her to live with him again, promising to attend to her comfort, so that she would not have any reason to complain of his treatment in the future. Mrs. Martin, however, did not apparently place any confidence in his promises, and still persisted in her refusal. These constant refusals weighed heavily on the mind of the husband, and he became moody and despondent, and reckless in his habits.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday Martin called at the house indicated, and asked for his wife. The servant who answered his summons showed him into the parlor, where he was joined by his wife. After the usual greetings Martin asked his wife if she had his shirts ready for him. Mrs. Martin replied that she had just finished mending them, and, summoning the servant, sent her upstairs for the shirts. The servant returned in a few moments with the garments, and nothing Mrs. Martin and his wife talking excitedly in Spanish. She left the room, and, after she had left, Martin began in his usual strain to beg his wife to return to live with him once more, but Mrs. Martin again and again persistently refused. Martin thereupon became terribly excited, and, seizing the scissors, he severed his wife's carotid by the throat, and endeavored to stanch her. A desperate struggle ensued, and the woman finally succeeded in breaking from his grasp and screamed for help. Martin arrested a few steps, and, drawing a revolver from his pocket, fired. Just as the fatal discharge took effect in the woman's right leg, inflicting a very severe wound. As he raised the pistol to fire again, Mrs. Martin threw up her right hand to guard her body, and, when he fired, the ball passed through her right wrist, shattering the bone, and entering the breast. The servant girl, alarmed by the sound of the pistol-shots and the screams of the unfortunate woman, rushed into the parlor. As she entered the room Martin fired a third shot, which took effect in the woman's right breast, causing a wound which will prove fatal. The unfortunate woman then broke away from her assailant, and rushed out into the street crying "Murder!" "Police!" At the corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-first-street she encountered Patrolman Gunnelman, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, and informed him of what had transpired. The officer immediately ran to the house, and found that the murderer had escaped. The policeman started in pursuit, and overtook Martin in First-avenue, near Forty-ninth-street, where he was walking rapidly down town. He was taken back to the house, and thence to the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, where he was locked up by order of Capt. Gunder. He appeared to be quite cool and collected, and declined to make any statement in regard to the affair. He talks very little English, and no person was allowed to converse with the prisoner.

In the mean time, the family and some of the neighbors had entered the parlor and found Mrs. Martin lying on the floor, weltering in her blood. A surgeon was summoned, and on examining the wound in her breast gave it as his opinion that the bullet had passed through the lungs, and was necessarily mortal. Against the advice of the surgeon, Mrs. Martin was placed in a carriage and taken to the station-house, where she was confronted with her husband, and identified him as the man who shot her. She was then driven back and placed in bed. The pistol used by her husband was found concealed in a cask situated in the sub-cellar of the house. It is a five-chambered, self-cocking revolver, and when found three of the chambers were empty and the others loaded.

The wounds being deemed in a very critical condition, Coroner Ackerman was notified, and proceeded to the house, where he took the ante-mortem deposition of the dying woman.

A New Coasting Steamer—Departure of the City of Dallas for Key West.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of invited guests assembled to witness the departure of the new wooden steamer City of Dallas, belonging to the Mallory line, from Pier No. 20 East River. The rigging and masts were gayly decorated with burgees, pennants, and various colored signals. At 3 o'clock the mail-bags were received, and shortly afterward the vessel swung out in the stream, and left on her course, bound for Key West and Galveston. She is about a thousand tons measurement, and was built by Messrs. Gildersleeve & Sons, on the Connecticut River, and was engined by the Delamater Iron-works in this City. On the load-line she is 190 feet in length, 32 feet 6 inches beam, and 19 feet 3 inches depth of hold. She has a vertical engine, with 40-inch cylinder and 22-inch stroke of piston; two boilers and smoke-stacks. She is half brig-rigged, and will carry a large amount of canvas. The saloon decoration is strikingly handsome, with carmine stripes and a bunch of flowers in the panels. She has been superintended during her building by Capt. W. P. Spicer, the out-door manager of the line. She goes out full of cargo and with a large passenger list.

Funeral of the Late Health Officer, George Cochran.

The funeral of Dr. George Cochran, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets. The church was densely crowded, and a large concourse of persons blocked up the thoroughfare of Clinton-street. The body was placed in a casket covered with black velvet, and was borne to the church from the residence of Dr. Alexander Cochran, where the remains had been viewed by the friends of the family. After the church the services were conducted by Rev. Joseph Greene. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Mayor Powell, ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, Gen. G. Cochran, Gen. H. B. Duryea, Judge McCue, Hon. Thos. Kinsella, Dr. Hastedt, John McConville, and Daniel McGlew. After the services the remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery, for interment.

The Safety of the Arizona.

In connection with the announcement of the safe arrival of the Pacific mail steamship Arizona at San Francisco, a TIMES reporter, last night, called upon Mr. Francis W. G. Bellows, Vice-President of the Company, and was informed that no special dispatch confirmatory of that of the Associated Press had been received. The report was therefore accepted at this time, and he was perfectly satisfied of the accuracy of the report.

Opening of the Hawkestone Market.

The Manhattan Market, at Thirty-fourth-street and North River, was formally opened yesterday, for the sale of produce and the main articles of general merchandise. About 300 of the stalls, out of 776, have been let, but only fifteen of them are yet occupied. Before another week, however, the majority of them will doubtless be filled up and tenanted. The stalls opened yesterday may be classified as follows: Two for the sale of poultry, one for meat, two for fruit, two for vegetables, fourteen for butter, one for poultry, and one for cooked meats. The market was chiefly attended by the population of the surrounding neighborhood, and although the business was not extensive, it was brisk. The directors of the Company were generally congratulated, from the fact that many of the Long Island farmers who had promised to bring their produce, put in an appearance yesterday morning. This, it appears, was owing to some misunderstanding which has existed between the farmers; but the difficulty has now been overcome, and the Trustees of the Market, Colonel Wright, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Gibbons, Mrs. B. H. Marshall, T. A. Blake, G. Longhurst, Capt. Sargent, E. H. E. S. Wheeler, Clark Olds, Miss A. Seeley, Rev. P. Thos. Faunt, J. D. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lemoyne, Miss R. C. Kelley, C. C. Michel, E. Michels, J. W. Michels, E. E. Michels, John M. Wright, Mrs. H. Ayres, Mrs. R. G. Fisher, W. Bickell, W. Kemp, Joseph Tucker, Sydney Smith, Louis Iken, A. E. Sneed, Wm. and child, Mrs. Oakley and infant.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

For steam-ship Greece, for Liverpool—Mrs. Robt. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Gibbons, Mrs. B. H. Marshall, T. A. Blake, G. Longhurst, Capt. Sargent, E. H. E. S. Wheeler, Clark Olds, Miss A. Seeley, Rev. P. Thos. Faunt, J. D. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lemoyne, Miss R. C. Kelley, C. C. Michel, E. Michels, J. W. Michels, E. E. Michels, John M. Wright, Mrs. H. Ayres, Mrs. R. G. Fisher, W. Bickell, W. Kemp, Joseph Tucker, Sydney Smith, Louis Iken, A. E. Sneed, Wm. and child, Mrs. Oakley and infant.

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NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Danish Consul, Mr. Christensen, acknowledges the receipt of $1,142 66, contributions to pay the transfer of the unknown by the association in Denmark.

Controller Green received, during the past week from the Receiver of Taxes, Gen. Duryea, payment of Finance Bills to the amount of $2,000,000 on account of taxes collected.

At the civil service examination on Friday, in the New-York Custom-house, the three candidates were marked as follows on the scale of 100: Houghton Wheeler, 92; Wentworth Wadsworth, 82.44; John W. Ridgedale, 72.78.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons will give her readings in costume, to-morrow evening, at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the Marcantile Library, consisting of selections from Scott, Shakespeare, Hood, Shandon, and others.

Controller Green made the following payments yesterday: Department of Public Instruction—For construction of public school buildings, $50,000; Police Department, Street-cleaning Bureau—For expenses of street-cleaning, $75,000.

St. Barnabas' House, No. 304 Mulberry-street, will be visited on Thanksgiving Day by over 700 poor women and children, for whom "Sister Ellen" wishes to provide a sumptuous dinner. She earnestly appeals for aid to carry out her benevolent design.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Cox, Walter Burke, of No. 406 East Fifty-first-street, was committed for trial, without bail, on a charge of having snatched a pocket-book from Mrs. Josephine Holmes, of No. 366 West Thirty-sixth-street.

The case of Carl Vogt came before Judge Faucher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the return to the writ of habeas corpus, but was adjourned over until Saturday next to allow the prosecution time to telegraph to Belgium and learn if witnesses will be sent over to prove the case.

Thomas Walsh, a dealer in picture-frames, of No. 452 Sixth-avenue, died, at St. Luke's Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of injuries received, on the 20th ult., by being struck on the head by a piece of wood thrown from a passing-by mowing circular saw, near which he was standing.

In the case of Rosenzweig, convicted of procuring abortion, and undergoing sentence, and to whom a new trial was granted by the Supreme Court, General Term, Judge Fancher yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoner before the Court to-morrow morning, for the purpose of having him admitted to bail.

James Fitzpatrick, the youth who was accidentally shot in the back by Edward Flynn, and a fatal catastrophe at Park Place and Sixty-third-street, on the 11th inst., died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Flynn was arrested at the time, and, as the shooting was shown to have been purely accidental, was released on giving $1,000 bail for his appearance.

In pursuance of the second section of chapter 873, laws of 1871, Mayor Hall, Controller Green, and Chamberlain Palmer met to-day to determine for the purpose of the city map divided into eighteen districts, each under the charge of a lady superintendent. The funds for the work are obtained by voluntary contribution. Each lady superintendent is supreme in her own district, and responsible for its management, and every quarter she draws up a report of the work in her district for the information of the Committee and her co-workers. The first thing to do is to find a lodging for the nurse in some central position in the district; next, some one to take charge of the stores, and cook the sago, rice, beef-tea, &c., for the patients. In many cases the nurse does the cooking, but this is not desirable where it can be avoided, as it takes up time, which can be better employed. The nurse is not expected to act in any way as a physician—in fact, Miss Nightingale is careful to avoid even the suspicion of an intention to train a female physician.

Surely no man needs more to multiply quotations and arguments in defense of a work like this! Not only New-York, but the whole country requires intelligent and trained nurses, as it requires intelligent and trained physicians; the duties are distinct, they neither run into nor overlap one other; but the former are as indispensable supplement to the latter as the latter are to have the school for nurses as we have the school for physicians, and we trust that the medical men themselves will initiate the movement, and co-operate with the public in establishing such a school without delay. The nurses once trained, the question should be, how to assume the charge of the district nursing among the poor, the organization that each church already has for its mission work can include the nursing, and we may naturally hope to obtain results as successful as at present enjoyed in England.

E. C. H.

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BROOKLYN.

During the past week 337 persons were arrested.

The amount collected for taxes during the past week has been $36 166 97.

The Free Religious Association's Convention, which has been in session during the week, adjourned yesterday.

Mayor Powell yesterday issued his Thanksgiving Proclamation to the citizens, making the day a general holiday.

William Dippie, who was arrested on Friday, under the suspicion of causing his wife's death by brutality, was yesterday committed by Justice Riley, to await the result of the inquest.

John Halpin, aged sixteen years, of No. 277 Kent-avenue, while at work, yesterday, in Tucker & Co.'s rope-walk, Graham-street, had his hand so badly injured by the machinery that it had to be amputated at the City Hospital.

Coroner Jones has been notified to hold an inquest on the body of the infant child of Mr. O'Neil, a butcher, at No. 76 Columbia-street, where the infant died, as is supposed, from ill-treatment at the hands of the mother, the body bearing marks of violence and neglect.

Peter Cannon, of No. 364 Hicks-street, who was injured in an affray which occurred at James Sweeney's saloon, No. 369 Hicks-street, on Monday last, died late on Friday night from the injuries received. Sweeney, who struck the blow, has been locked up to await the result of the inquest.

A fire occurred last evening in the two-story frame building, occupied as James works by Thomas Simonton, on Willoughby-avenue, between Walworth and Sanford streets, causing a loss of $1,200 on building, and $700 on stock. Insured for $1,500 in the Williamsburg City and National Insurance Companies.

James Robinson, brother of Hon. W. E. Robinson, was found dead, late on Friday night, on the sidewalk in front of No. 374 Jay-street. The body was removed to the late brother's residence, No. 89 Schermerhorn-street, where Coroner Jones held an inquest, yesterday, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Michael Carromen, an Italian, who is said to have served five years in the State Prison for counterfeiting, was yesterday taken before Justice Walsh, on the charge of firing the premises, No. 24 Myrtle-avenue, on Oct. 29. Some witnesses were examined, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

John Colgan, of No. 25 Clinton-street, having on Friday evening seized Lawrence Cochran's watch as security for the payment of a bill which he had contracted by ordering oysters and then refusing to settle his account, was yesterday arrested on the charge of theft. The trial of the case was postponed until next week, and Colgan allowed to go on bail.

Julia Eaton, aged forty, last evening attempted suicide at the Union Hotel, Liberty-street, where she was residing, by taking Paris green. The cause of the rash act was grief at the death of her husband, which occurred yesterday morning. She was removed to the Long Island College Hospital after the poison had been withdrawn by aid of the stomach pump. She is said to be in a very dangerous condition.

Doorman Daniel J. Foley, of the Fourth-street Police Station, E. D., was yesterday held by Justice Walsh in default of bail, for the Grand Jury, on the charge of permitting the prisoners William Clarke and James Murphy to escape from the cells of the station. Yesterday Clarke was arrested in New-York City and taken back to Brooklyn. He completely exculpated Foley, and did so with the aid of his companion he forced his way out of the prison. Clarke was locked up in jail, but Murphy is still at large.

STATEN ISLAND.

Friday evening the frame building known as the New-Brighton House, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, owned by W. W. Wedemeyer, and occupied by Mrs. J. Briggs as a boarding-house, took fire and was soon destroyed. The house was valued at $35,000, and was insured for $11,000, only—$6,500 in the Greenwich, and $5,500 in the American Companies, of New-York. Mrs. Bricks's loss on furniture is about $5,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Westchester County's share of State taxes for the ensuing year amounts to $562,500. Last year it was only $532,947, being an increase of $29,553.

The citizens of Sing Sing, through a special committee, are investigating the various sources in the neighborhood for obtaining a supply of pure water for domestic and public purposes.

A number of citizens of East Chester have presented to the Board of Supervisors a protest against the action of the Board of Town Auditors in auditing the accounts of Robert W. Edmonds, John Hoffert and Ezekiel Pell, Justices of the Peace of the town of East Chester.

A meeting of delegates of the Republicans will be held in the chapel at Bronxville on Sunday next, 24th inst., Rev. John S. Merwin, presiding elder of the New-York East District, is expected to preside.

The Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company have commenced running one horse cars between the depot near Eighth-street, Morrisania, and Fordham. The cars are similar to those used on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Harlem and Manhattanville.

LONG ISLAND.

The Flushing Sportsmen's Club had their annual pigeon-shooting on Friday last.

Yesterday morning Mr. Tyson Moore, of Deer Park, started from home in a carriage for Babylon. When near the village a locomotive's train whistled, but Mr. Moore drove on across the track. The pilot of the engine struck his wagon, knocking it to pieces and killing him instantly.

Mrs. Smith, of West Hampton, was seized with a fit, and knocked over a lighted kerosene lamp. The explosion set the house on fire. There were several children in the room, but all too young to comprehend the dreadful situation, and the house was burned to the ground, with Mrs. Smith in it.

NEW-JERSEY.

The village of South Orange is to be lighted with gas.

Of 301 saloons in the First Precinct of Jersey City, 103, or over thirty-five per cent., are unlicensed.

Only one case of small-pox has been reported to the Jersey City health authorities since the 16th inst.

The expenditures of the Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders during the past half year amounted to $156,250 25.

There are in New-Jersey 143 lodges of Odd-fellows, and 13,944 members in good standing, an increase in the year of 1,076.

At 6½ P. M. yesterday Patrick Rauley, of Jersey City, in attempting to couple two Erie Railway cars, near Long Dock, was crushed between the bumpers and so grievously injured.

August Stoudinger, formerly of No. 80 Nassau-street, New-York, but for several years residing in Hudson City, disappeared from his home a week ago and has not been since heard of.

Joseph Kleinfelder was arrested by Detective Howard, in Jersey City, yesterday, and committed to Hudson County jail, charged by Henry C. Cramer, his employer, with embezzling $100.

Theodore Hogan, a workman in the Central Railroad shops, at Bull's-head, was caught in a pulley-belt, Friday afternoon. His knee-cap torn off his left leg, his hip almost severed, and he was seriously injured about the head and chest.

An attempt was made on Friday evening to throw the train off the track at Wanaque, on the Montclair Railway. A box car was placed on the main track and the engineer of an up-train, on discovering the obstruction, put on steam and dashed into it. The locomotive was wrecked and the car demolished. Some of the passengers were slightly hurt.

S. M. Clark, a merchant of Elizabeth, N. J., started for home, on Friday evening, from the North Broad-street. He was attacked by two men, who had followed him, and choked nearly to death. The robbers, getting frightened at his cries, dropped him, the gas-gutter and disappeared, taking Clark's silk hat, but failing to get his money.

The 5:30 train from Newark, on the Newark and Elizabeth Railroad, jumped the track at Amboy Junction, near Elizabethport, Friday night. The locomotive was turned directly across the track. The cars kept their places on the rails, and the passengers were uninjured. The engineer sustained serious bruises and cuts about the forehead.

In the Court of Special Sessions, at Paterson, Lawrence Kearney, John McCabe, John J. Wise, and William O'Brien were convicted yesterday of an atrocious assault and battery on Chosen Freeholder Ramsemith, and also of stealing Ramsemith's horse and wagon. Kearney was sentenced to eighteen months, and the others to one year in State Prison.

The Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders will present to the next Legislature of New-Jersey a petition for the transcribing of all the deeds in Bergen and Essex Counties relating to the transfer of property now lying in Passaic County. From 1709 to 1837 the records relating to what is now called Passaic County were k